

PEOPLE VS. FOWLER.

An Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

THE CASE OF LITTLE ROSA KEEF.

Large Amount of Routine Business in the Superior Courts—Dame's Case Continued—New Suits.

For a week past, owing to the railroad blockade, no Supreme Court decisions were received by the Deputy Clerk in this city. Yesterday, however, one arrived by the delayed San Francisco train. In the case of the People against Fowler, the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The opinion is a rather interesting one. It is by Justice Paterson. Justices Garrott and Harrison concurring. In detail it is as follows:

The information charges that the defendant, on the 12th of June, 1889, "did willfully, unlawfully and feloniously take away one Rosa Keef, then and there an unmarried female under the age of 18 years, to wit, of the age of 14 years, from and out of the custody of Maria Keef, her mother, without the consent of the mother, against the will of her said mother, for the purpose of prostitution."

Section 297 of the Penal Code provides: "Every person who takes away any female under the age of 18 years from her father, mother, guardian or other person having the legal charge of their person, without their consent, for the purpose of prostitution, is guilty of a felony."

The information follows the language of the statute and is sufficient. It alleges all of the acts and facts which the Legislature says shall constitute the offense, and is direct and certain, both as to the party charged and the particular offense charged. These are the tests of sufficiency in matters of averment.

It is not necessary to allege that the mother had the "legal charge" of the person of the child, or that she takes away the child from the actual custody of her mother for the purpose of prostitution, should not be heard to say that as between the mother and the father the latter may have had the better custody of the child, and may have given it to the former. So long as the child is in the actual custody of the mother, the latter was bound by every principle of law, humanity and parental care to protect her person; and had the legal charge of her person within the meaning of the statute. (Bullard v. Commonwealth, Criminal Code.)

It is claimed that the information is defective because it is not alleged that the defendant knew the girl was under age. We think that under this statute the people are not bound to allege or prove that the defendant knew the girl was under 18 years of age. "The gist of the offense is the taking away of the child against the will of the person having lawful charge of her, and a person cannot defend himself on the basis of ignorance of the age of the child." (Bishop on S. C. section 632.)

The law was intended to protect the families against the sins of those who traffic in women for houses of prostitution—to save the members thereof from sorrow and disgrace, and to give the public a powerful argument to convince the statute so as to deprive it of any element of effectiveness in this regard. (People vs. Demouise, 71 Cal., 613.)

Appellant urges that the "penal statutes are to be construed strictly, unless those which are against the defendant are liberal, in those which are in their favor." Such is always the contention made, and too often followed, but it is no longer the rule. In former days, when the law was enacted and the people's power legislation was an important factor in shaping the morals of the people, many acts trivial in their consequences were declared criminal, and cruel punishment—whipping and even flogging being imposed on the victims of offenses, which are now regarded as mere misdemeanors. The course as the conservators of the natural and inalienable rights of the citizen, found it expedient and just in the administration of the law to strike a balance, so as to favor the enforcement of the laws in favor of the person charged. But the reason for such a rule of construction is no longer existent, and in this State it has been repudiated by express legislative enactment. Section 4 of the Penal Code provides:

"The rule of the common law, that penal statutes are to be strictly construed, has no application to the interpretation of its provisions, or to the construction according to the fair import of its terms with a view to effect its object and promote justice."

The concluding words of the information are evidently misplaced, and should have been inserted before the date of after the change of venue, but still in the place of placement, being a matter of mere form, "does not tend to the prejudice of the substantial rights of the defendant," and is, therefore, immaterial. (960 and 1288 Penal Code.) People vs. Phillips, 35 Cal., 564.) It deserves occurred through the use of a blank information with the usual clause *contra formam statuti.*

The judgment is peculiar on its face (120 Penal Code), and the court properly took into account the prior conviction pleaded and confessed, as shown by the record. (Ex parte Young Am. 72 Cal., 488; people vs. Myer, 1d 348.)

Other points made by appellant are not well taken, because they are not of record.

Everything complained of may have been done with the consent of at the request of the defendant, in which event, he could not be heard to complain.

Judgment affirmed.

Court Notes.

H. F. Parkins, the "fence," was arraigned in Department One yesterday on charge of receiving stolen goods. He entered a plea of not guilty. His case was then transferred to Department Six for trial.

Judge B. N. Smith of Department One is confined to his bed with a severe case of sickness. He was unable to preside yesterday.

An information was filed in Department One by the District Attorney, yesterday, charging James McGraw with grand larceny. It is alleged that McGraw stole a horse and buggy worth \$400.

The case against the United States Circuit Court yesterday. No business was transacted, however, all cases being continued until Monday.

Judge Shaw presided in Department One yesterday.

The case against J. M. Damon, on the trial charge of forgery, was continued yesterday in Department One until Wednesday.

In Department Five yesterday the case of P. B. Simms against C. D. Platt was tried by a jury. The guilty plea of \$200 was accepted, and a money note. The defendant gave the note for jewelry purchased, and claimed that he had paid it. The jury could not arrive at that conclusion from the evidence, and found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$200. This is the third time the case has been tried.

United States Circuit Judge Sawyer will arrive in the city today from San Francisco.

The five appeal cases of Max Harris, who is charged with sedition, and who was convicted in the lower court, were continued in the lower court, to come up in Department One on Wednesday. They were yesterday continued until that time.

In Department Three Judge Wade yesterday granted Lotta Bandy a decree of divorce from her husband, on the ground of desertion. The defendant was ordered to pay \$50 attorney's fees for his wife.

Judge Halstead appeared in Department Three yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. This has been the second attempt to secure Halstead's release from the state prison in the lower court of petty larceny, and sentenced to serve 150 days in the City Jail. The ground upon which his release was asked for yesterday was that the ownership of the property never had been proven in the police court; that no such court as the police court nor judge as the police judge had a legal existence. The matter was argued for some time, but Wade finally held that the grounds stated were not sufficient, and denied the writ.

C. F. Lee was arrested yesterday on a charge of battery preferred by Adam Vort. It is alleged that Lee thrashed a boy named Fred. Lee was released on his own recognizance, and released on \$100 bail.

Samuel Rice, an aged and decrepit man, was examined before Judge Wade in De-

partment Three yesterday as to his sanity. It is imagined that doctors are after him, intent upon killing him. After making an investigation it was decided not to adjudge Rice insane.

A recommendation was made to the Board of Supervisors that Rice be placed on the county farm.

New Suits.

The following new suits were yesterday filed with the County Clerk:

Anna Isabella Welch, a widow, sued Philip McNamey, A. R. Loomis, S. C. Hubbard and others to quiet title to certain real estate.

Leonard Laboy sued the Los Angeles Orphan Asylum and other to have the defendants set forth the nature of their claim to the ownership of the lot upon which the new Orphan Asylum on Boyle Height stands.

Thomas A. Saxton sued T. D. Kellogg, Rebecka Kellogg and others for \$12,500, and a recission of a mortgage.

J. E. Cook and T. B. Langly sued the Anglo-Nevada Insurance Company for \$1,000.

Elmer H. Cobb sued L. O. Merrill and Walter H. Keyes for \$800 due on a promissory note.

Bias Talazac petitioned for letters of administration upon the estate of B. Talazac, deceased. The estate is valued at \$1,000.

Municipal Matters.

Weekly Meeting of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of the Council held its regular weekly session yesterday, when, after the usual discussion, the following recommendations were adopted for submission to the Council tomorrow:

We have examined the report of the City Auditor on the condition of the funds for the week ending February 21, 1891, and recommend the same be filed.

In the matter of the communication from the City Treasurer regarding his withdrawing the money from the City Bank, and the amount of the withdrawal, we recommend that this Council take no action upon the matter until the Supreme Court finally decides the question, which is now before it for hearing.

Resolved, that the sum of \$5000 be transferred from the salary fund to the cash fund, for the purpose of meeting the demands of the laborers on the streets for pay for their services.

All expenses on the old county courthouse are to be removed therefrom, as the building has been sold, we recommend that the same be donated to the Board of Education, to be placed upon the new High School building, the school reported to be in a most excellent one; providing the said board will pay the cost of the removal.

PICK-UPS.

No special business was transacted in the Mayor's office yesterday.

The Sewer Committee held a short session yesterday afternoon in the office of the City Engineer, but transacted no business of importance.

The members of the Council will take their trip over the proposed right-of-way suggested for an outfall sewer as soon as the weather permits.

The following building permits were issued by Superintendent Macchuro during the week: E. M. Ross, corner Eighth and Spring, frame stable, \$100; Scipio Thompson, W. Street between Seventh and Eighth, \$300; Henry Biecas, A. G. Thompson, between First and George, dwelling, \$100.

City Attorney McFarland was at his office yesterday, and was quite busy getting things in shape, after his enforced absence.

There is a large amount of business on hand, and the entire force will be busy for some days.

A SCIENTIFIC TEST.

Mrs. Abbott Develops a Remarkable Electric Current.

After the matinee yesterday, Mrs. Abbott participated in some private experiments at the Los Angeles Theater. These were designed to demonstrate, if possible, the nature of the force which is so peculiarly developed in the lady. Besides Mrs. Abbott, there were present Mr. Kees and Mr. Lundberg, electricians, Dr. Mohn, F. W. Wood, Mr. Newbauer and W. A. Spalding. Tests were made by wires and magnets in a manner suggested by the electricians.

Without mincing words, in detail, it may be stated that no unusual magnetism was manifested, but, on the other hand, there was a strong indication of electricity. A circuit was established between the hands of the operator, and a galvanic battery was touched to her back. There is another puzzle for science to solve.

In some respects the electrical tests were pronounced the most satisfactory which Mrs. Abbott has ever had. After the close of the matinee, Mrs. Abbott had a shock sufficient to knock her off her seat when only the negative pole of a galvanic battery was touched to her back. There is another puzzle for electricians.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A Shell-Game Worker Caught by Marshal Insley.

H. Jaykins, at least a man who gave that name, has got himself into trouble. He was arrested on two charges of obtaining money under false pretenses and in default of \$1400 bail he is in the City Jail.

Jaykins was one of the storm-bound passengers who have been detained at Mojave for four or five days. While the passengers were forced to stay at the desert city they longed for amusement. It was then that the festive confidence operator appeared on the scene and introduced the ancient and nutshell-game to divert the monotony and entertain the mind of the passengers. Several of the sufferers from the blockade were felled, and then the operators ceased operations for a couple of days.

But after the train started up again, and found it remanded to San Fernando, three more of the passengers were felled.

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The Times-Mirror Company,

TIME BUILDING.—Los Angeles, Cal.

ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS 2D-CLASS MATTER.

CHART showing the total assets and liabilities of all the banks in the City of Los Angeles since January 1, 1884, at intervals of six months. Compiled from statements of the Bank Commissioners and published statements of the banks.

Wood.

Vol. XIX..... No. 88

Great oaks from little acorns grow."

224,530 : : 8,019!

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 1881.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, 1881.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. OTIS, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, and George W. Crawford, foreman of the pressroom of the Los Angeles Times, who both duly sworn, do declare and say that the daily average circulation of The Times for the year ended September 30, 1880, was 6,762 copies; that the daily average circulation for the four weeks ended October 28, 1880, was 6,823 copies; that the daily average circulation for the four weeks ended November 3, 1880, was 7,234 copies; that the daily average circulation for the four weeks ended December 1, 1880, was 7,512 copies; that the daily average circulation for the month of FEBRUARY, 1881, was eight thousand and nineteen copies; that the total circulation for the month of FEBRUARY, 1881, was two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and thirty copies, being a daily average of 8019 copies; and further, that the total circulation was bona fide in the strict sense.

H. G. OTIS,
Signed: G. W. CRAWFORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1881.

J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public.

THE EXHIBIT IN DETAIL.

Advertisers Who Hire Newspaper Space Have a Right to Know the Circulation!

The exhibit in detail for the past month is as follows:

FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB 7..... 56,070

FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB 14..... 66,690

FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB 21..... 55,920

FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB 28..... 55,850

Total..... 224,530

Average per day for the 28 days..... 8,019

The Times stands ready to publish to advertisers its circulation book and press room reports, at any time, as a verification of its claims; its charges are fixed on the only true basis, namely, CIRCULATION.

TIME-MIRROR COMPANY,
TIME BUILDING, Los Angeles.

LOBBYISTS of the school-book ring are busy around the State Capitol.

WHERE are the esteemed but misguided citizens who prophesied a dry season?

THE STATE SENATE has passed the bill making telegraph companies common carriers.

GERMANY is now retaliating on France by strictly enforcing the passport regulations on the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine.

SENATOR CARPENTER has telegraphed to the City Council that the Bonsai street-improvement bill will pass. This is good news.

THE postoffice and the exchange editors of the newspapers are alike swamped with the mass of delayed mail which is now pouring in.

THE Senate Committee on Territories has been instructed to visit Alaska during the recess, and inquire into its resources and into all matters relating to its welfare.

GOV. MARKHAM, accompanied by his staff, will be present at the Citrus Fair. The success of the fair is assured. It is now becoming a question whether there will be sufficient space for all the exhibits.

MEDICAL affairs have figured very prominently in the present session of the State Legislature. An attempt was made last week to rush through a bill making all who sell medicines of any kind appear before a Board of Pharmacy in San Francisco and take out a \$10 license. The bill was defeated.

MOVEMENTS OF MONEY—GRAPHIC STATISTICS.

THE TIMES presents below a diagram illustrating the progress of banking in this city from January, 1884, to January, 1891—covering a period of seven years most eventful in the history of Los Angeles and unique in the development of cities. This chart, drawn on the graphic system, together with the statistics accompanying it, is the work of Mr. F. W. Wood, manager of the Temple-City Cable Railway, to whom we are indebted for the privilege of laying it before our readers.

At the expense of a good deal of painstaking labor, Mr. Wood has compiled much valuable information, and has placed it in such a self-explanatory shape that "he who runs may read." By extending the lines as time elapses this diagram may be relied upon to furnish a condensed history of the past and a fair index of the future—a record that will not only be of interest, but of great value to the business interests of Los Angeles.

Is there any wonder that speculation was rife?

But after January, 1888, the line drops with a rapidity as appalling as the rise had been exhilarating, and for eighteen months this tendency was downward, until July, 1889, when the total deposits reached \$9,181,861.46. The total shrinkage was \$3,147,922.72, or over 25 per cent of the total deposits of January, 1888, and the "average decrease every six months was over \$1,000,000."

This was bedrock. From July, 1889, the line is somewhat fluctuating from one half year to another, but on the whole shows a very satisfactory increase, for in January of 1891 the total deposits reached \$9,971,706.97—a total increase in the last eighteen months of \$789,845.51.

Can there be a more pointed commentary on the resources of this country and its self-sustaining power? Can even the most confirmed croaker avoid the conclusion that the country is entering upon an era of prosperity that contains no element of "boom," but that is solid in all respects? It is manifest that, from this time forward, the tide of money returning to us for crops sold will steadily increase, and our banks become more and more filled, not with the money of the tourist and speculator, but with that of the fruit-grower and the representatives of our other solid industries.

The line representing the total loans by the banks of the city follows, up to July, 1891, though less in degree the fluctuations of the deposit line. Since July, 1889, the rise has been continuous.

Prominent among names that have been mentioned are those of Estee, Morrow, Williams, Felton, De Young and Perkins. We have already given our reasons for believing that the chances of Mr. Felton are predominantly good. There are, however, many slips between the cup and the lip, and even a Senatorial appointment in California is not certain until it is made.

Much of a favorable nature might be said for each of the other gentlemen named, but, all things considered—bearing in mind that, in selecting a United States Senator, we are really choosing a business agent for the State at the National Capital—there is, perhaps, not one of them whose appointment would "prove" more advantageous to the State than that of M. H. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. De Young is a self-made man, who, from very small beginnings has established on a firm basis a representative Republican journal, which has on many occasions shown itself a great power in the State, its statements on leading questions of the day being received with respect throughout the Union, while the views of its editor on Pacific Coast affairs have been sought by the President. He possesses the qualities so necessary in a Senator from a great commonwealth, being a man of acknowledged executive ability, great personal and mental activity, industry and perseverance. As a member of the World's Fair Commission, he has made his mark from the start, his mental acumen and dogged persistence having secured valuable concessions in matters affecting our interests.

The presence in the United States Senate of such a man, who is cognizant of our needs and has the ability to present them, could not fail to be of great advantage to California. Should the choice fall upon Mr. De Young, we believe the State would not have cause to regret it.

THE TIMES presents today quite an elaborate and interesting article on the strange manifestation of force by Mrs. Annie Abbott. As nearly everybody in Los Angeles is interested in this knotty philosophical problem, no apology is necessary for surrendering so much of our space to the subject.

The writer of this article takes the ground that Mrs. Abbott's peculiar power is attributable to some dynamic form of electricity not yet defined by science. He certainly offers a reasonable hypothesis to account for the lady's abnormally low temperature and the generation of the peculiar electrical or magnetic force, which she thinks she possesses.

It is acknowledged by all who believe in the genuineness of Mrs. Abbott's demonstrations that they cannot be accounted for by the operation of any natural laws now stated in our philosophies. Hence, if we attribute them to natural laws at all (as we are bound in reason to do) we must look for some which are not yet defined or understood.

Mr. Spalding meets this requirement by formulating a new theory with reference to the laws of gravitation, viz., that they are neither more nor less than those of magnetic or electrical attraction. This is not a theory formed on the spur of the moment to fit Mrs. Abbott's case, but is the result of some years of study and investigation.

We are not aware that this idea has ever been publicly promulgated before, although it may have been—possibly having exploded any number of times by savants. But, such as it is, it is offered here as a mere suggestion, and scientists can make what they choose out of it.

The line of "Miscellaneous Investments," which includes real-estate, stocks, bonds, etc., has increased somewhat, but not in proportion to the increase in deposits or banking capital.

This indicates that our bankers have exercised more than ordinarily good judgment in their loans, and have had to take in but little property. This is the more remarkable after the "boom" of 1886 and 1887. As a matter of fact, however, this line drops slightly since July, 1888.

The line of "Sundry Liabilities Un-

banks;" "Sundries," which includes all unclassifiable liabilities, and in National banks the amount of their circulation outstanding.

The fluctuations of each item from time to time are shown by the irregular lines drawn across the diagram.

Thus the line of total deposits starts on January 1, 1884, with an aggregate for all the banks in the city (and there were then but four) of \$3,558,120. This steadily drops for a year and a half until, on July 1, 1885, it has reached the lowest point, \$3,222,829.65. Then comes the "boom," and the deposits mount upward with phenomenal rapidity and at a fairly uniform rate, until the top is reached in January of 1888, when the deposits aggregate \$12,329,050.18, an increase in two and a half years of nearly 300 per cent, or an average increase every six months during that time of over \$1,800,000.

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Prominent among names that have been mentioned are those of Estee, Morrow, Williams, Felton, De Young and Perkins. We have already given our reasons for believing that the chances of Mr. Felton are predominantly good. There are, however, many slips between the cup and the lip, and even a Senatorial appointment in California is not certain until it is made.

Much of a favorable nature might be said for each of the other gentlemen named, but, all things considered—bearing in mind that, in selecting a United States Senator, we are really choosing a business agent for the State at the National Capital—there is, perhaps, not one of them whose appointment would "prove" more advantageous to the State than that of M. H. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. De Young is a self-made man, who, from very small beginnings has established on a firm basis a representative Republican journal, which has on many occasions shown itself a great power in the State, its statements on leading questions of the day being received with respect throughout the Union, while the views of its editor on Pacific Coast affairs have been sought by the President. He possesses the qualities so necessary in a Senator from a great commonwealth, being a man of acknowledged executive ability, great personal and mental activity, industry and perseverance. As a member of the World's Fair Commission, he has made his mark from the start, his mental acumen and dogged persistence having secured valuable concessions in matters affecting our interests.

The presence in the United States Senate of such a man, who is cognizant of our needs and has the ability to present them, could not fail to be of great advantage to California. Should the choice fall upon Mr. De Young, we believe the State would not have cause to regret it.

THE TIMES presents today quite an elaborate and interesting article on the strange manifestation of force by Mrs. Annie Abbott. As nearly everybody in Los Angeles is interested in this knotty philosophical problem, no apology is necessary for surrendering so much of our space to the subject.

The writer of this article takes the ground that Mrs. Abbott's peculiar power is attributable to some dynamic form of electricity not yet defined by science. He certainly offers a reasonable hypothesis to account for the lady's abnormally low temperature and the generation of the peculiar electrical or magnetic force, which she thinks she possesses.

It is acknowledged by all who believe in the genuineness of Mrs. Abbott's demonstrations that they cannot be accounted for by the operation of any natural laws now stated in our philosophies. Hence, if we attribute them to natural laws at all (as we are bound in reason to do) we must look for some which are not yet defined or understood.

Mr. Spalding meets this requirement by formulating a new theory with reference to the laws of gravitation, viz., that they are neither more nor less than those of magnetic or electrical attraction. This is not a theory formed on the spur of the moment to fit Mrs. Abbott's case, but is the result of some years of study and investigation.

We are not aware that this idea has ever been publicly promulgated before, although it may have been—possibly having exploded any number of times by savants. But, such as it is, it is offered here as a mere suggestion, and scientists can make what they choose out of it.

The line of "Miscellaneous Investments," which includes real-estate, stocks, bonds, etc., has increased somewhat, but not in proportion to the increase in deposits or banking capital.

This indicates that our bankers have exercised more than ordinarily good judgment in their loans, and have had to take in but little property. This is the more remarkable after the "boom" of 1886 and 1887. As a matter of fact, however, this line drops slightly since July, 1888.

The line of "Capital and Reserve" shows but little fluctuation, and rises steadily from 1884 to 1891.

It indicates the continued influx of new capital into the banking business, and the continually-increasing reserve funds of the older institutions.

The number of banking houses has increased from four in 1884 to eighteen in 1891.

The line of "Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Warrents, Bank Fixtures and Premiums;" "Loans," which includes loans secured by real estate and collaterals and on call; "Cash," which includes specific and legal-tended on hand and other available items.

The liabilities are divided into "Capital and Reserve," which includes capital and reserve funds and undivided profits; "Deposits," which includes all classes of deposits—whether subject to check or on certificates, and money due other

banks; "Sundries," which includes all unclassifiable liabilities, and in National banks the amount of their circulation outstanding.

The fluctuations of each item from time to time are shown by the irregular lines drawn across the diagram.

Thus the line of total deposits starts on January 1, 1884, with an aggregate for all the banks in the city (and there were then but four) of \$3,558,120. This steadily drops for a year and a half until, on July 1, 1885, it has reached the lowest point, \$3,222,829.65. Then comes

A PARTING PROTEST.

The Minority's Report for Free Coinage.

Financial Prosperity Not Dependent on Either Standard.

Some Important Army Orders Issued by the President.

Other Washington Dispatches—Appointments and Confirmations—The Woman Suffragists' Convention Continued.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. [By the Associated Press.] Mr. Bartine of Nevada, in behalf of the minority members of the House Coinage Committee, today submitted a report in favor of the passage of a silver free coinage bill. The report begins with an expression of regret that the majority delayed their report so long as to render it practically impossible for the House to consider the bill during the present Congress. The minority report says:

We have no doubt of the ability of the United States to establish and maintain the double standard, even without European co-operation, and prefer that if the United States should adopt free coinage it would receive support from the principal nations of the Old World.

In conclusion, the report admits the difficulty of forecasting the actual result of financial legislation, but says:

We firmly believe the complete restoration of silver will insure to the best interests of the country, and prefer that if certain the belief that the question of free coinage involves any such alternative as national ruin. We believe under any system of finance at all likely to be adopted the American Republic will have steady upward, and our people will continue the happiest upon the face of the earth. It is only a question of what is the best course to pursue, and we feel assured that the double standard promises more of prosperity than the maintenance of a single standard.

NEW ARMY ORDERS.

The Punishments That Courts-Martial May Inflict.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—By the Associated Press.] The President today issued a general order fixing the maximum limit for the punishment of enlisted soldiers in time of peace for all crimes and offenses within the jurisdiction of courts-martial. The regulations contemplate a uniform degree of punishment throughout the service and the inhibition of excessive sentences by courts-martial.

The severest penalty prescribed is ten years' imprisonment, and this can be imposed only in cases of manslaughter and assault with intent to kill. The greatest punishment for desertion is imprisonment for five years, which may, however, be imposed for desertion in the presence of Indian outbreak or other trouble when the act is joined in by two or more soldiers in the execution of conspiracy. The punishment for ordinary cases of desertion is two and a half year's imprisonment, with one year added for each previous conviction of the same offense.

Deserters who surrender cannot be imprisoned for a longer period than two months.

The order was issued at the instance of Secretary Proctor, and is intended as an act of justice to soldiers who have repeatedly complained of undue discrimination in the matter of punishment under the present system.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Direct Tax Bill Now in the President's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] The Direct Tax Bill which has gone to the President, provides in substance that the Secretary of the Treasury shall credit each State and Territory a sum equal to all collections by set off or otherwise made under the terms of the Direct Tax Act of 1861. All moneys still due the United States under that act are remitted. A sufficient sum of money is appropriated to be paid when the legislatures shall have accepted the sums in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the direct tax levy. The money appropriated to meet individual claims, is to be held in trust by the State authorities, six years being allowed for the reception of those claims.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The President has made the following nominations:

Thomas N. Hart, postmaster at Boston.

William M. W. Doherty, United States Marshal for Massachusetts.

Postmaster, Idaho; John C. Fehan, Warden; Washington, James G. Swafford, Snohomish.

Henry B. Atherton of New Hampshire, Land Commissioner in Samoa, under the general act signed at Berlin June 14, 1889.

Robert Fisher, Register of the land office at Missoula, Mont.

The Senate today confirmed: J. C. Fehan, postmaster at Warden; Idaho; G. J. Swafford, postmaster at Snohomish, Wash.; H. B. Atherton of Massachusetts, Land Commissioner for Samoa; H. P. Wilson, Register of the land office at Missoula, Mont.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

The first three addresses at today's session of the woman suffragists, were by Emma Smith De Voe, Mrs. Alice J. Pickler of South Dakota, and Henry B. Blackwell of Massachusetts.

Speaking on the subject of the last South Dakota campaign, Mrs. Pickler felt sure that the campaign laid the foundation for ultimate success in South Dakota at a distant day.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Ghastly Double Tragedy at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] Russell S. Thompson, a conductor on the cable railroad, was shot and killed this morning by A. H. Cochrane, his father-in-law, who afterward killed himself.

One of Cochrane's six little children went about 11 o'clock to wake Thompson, and found him dead in bed with a bullet hole in his left temple. Her father lay gasping on the floor covered with blood. He was removed to the receiving hospital, where he died from the wound, which was located in the stomach and under the chin. The latter wound ended beneath the left eye, the bullet having cut the esophagus. The other bullet passed below the breastbone, coming out on the left side.

Thompson's wife, who was the daughter of Cochrane, died ten

months ago. Thompson was about 25 years of age. The two men never had any trouble, but the murderer's son Willie said the family had been afraid of their father for some time. No one knew until the tragedy that the latter was unarmed, and nothing was known of the affair until some time after the deed. Cochrane was seen to go to a drug store at 12:30 P.M. and buy some medicine. He had been under treatment for more than a year for nervous trouble. In his bedroom a 44-caliber bulldog revolver was found. The sheets and pillow-cases were saturated with blood and the floor was covered with pools of blood where Cochrane writhed after shooting himself. He was a native of New York, aged 64. He had been painter, but of late was too ill to work.

John A. Wall, an attorney, a stepson of Cochrane, said he had threatened to kill his family on many occasions. He thought the others trying to avert him out of an insanity for a time. He was taken before the Lunacy Commission a year ago, but was discharged.

To Restore the Property.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—The Probate Court this afternoon directed the assignee to recover the Dueber Watch Company's property to Mr. Dusher.

Five Negroes Drowned.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), Feb. 28.—A small schooner went ashore in the storm on Thursday night. The crew, five negroes, were drowned.

Death of an Aged Priest.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Very Rev. Patrick A. Stanton died this morning, aged 65. He had been forty-three years a priest.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Bishop Paddock of Boston is dangerously ill.

George Kynoch, Conservative member of Parliament for Aston Manor, is dead.

Inspector Byrnes has declined to accept induction sent to him by King Humbert of Italy.

Graves County's annual fair will be held at Grass Valley, commencing September 1, and continuing five days.

THE OFFICIALS OF THE BURLINGTON ROAD AT CHICAGO DENY REPORTS THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES ARE BEING LET OUT.

The directors of the Chicago and North Western have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent of preferred stock.

The Northern Line steamer Iowa, is reported abandoned at San Francisco yesterday.

Her passengers were taken off by the steamer Chester of New York.

WASHOUTS AROUND BERDOUN.

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 28.—Trains are beginning to move again, and by Monday all roads are expected to be running on time again, including the motor lines to Riverside and Redlands.

The first paper from Los Angeles since last Sunday was received.

About a dozen families of Santa Fe track is out between this city and Cajon Pass. The rainfall at Bear Valley dam for February is 49 inches as against 37 inches for the stormy February of 1884. Thirty inches fell in thirty-seven hours.

The electric-light works started up tonight for the first time since the storm.

The storm-bound passengers in the Cajon Pass were transferred today and expected here at 9 o'clock. The prospects are for more rain tonight.

The Temecula Cañon road is reported badly washed out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The work of repairing the Southern Pacific tracks is progressing steadily, and the bridge at San Francisco is now ready to be built at Montevideo.

The route to Yuma will not be open for a week longer. The Southern California lines are still in bad shape, and service cannot be resumed until the mud of this week.

AT SANTA BARBARA.

SANTA BARBARA, Feb. 28.—[Special.] A daily paper has been a luxury in this town for nearly a week, only occasionally getting here at the hands of some good-natured steamer passenger, but today we are happy. A train got in from Los Angeles this morning with a large number of passengers and mail from San Francisco, Los Angeles and the East, amounting to nearly a ton. More rain fell today and the clouds are still heavy, with good indications for another downpour. Business is being injuriously affected by the almost continuous rainy weather.

FLOODED ARIZONA.

The Situation at Yuma—High Water in Many Places.

YUMA, (Ariz.), Feb. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] The Colorado and Gila rivers are both falling. More high water is expected. Should it rain, thousands of dollars more of loss will follow, as large stocks of goods saved from the flood are stacked upon the mess without shelter. The Southern Pacific track west will be opened with in six days. The track east is badly washed. No time can be set when communication will be resumed. The Southern Pacific Company has employed a large number of men who were rendered destitute by the floods. Most of the machinery owned by the mining companies operating in Gila City east of Yuma, was ruined by the flood and top soil at a depth of 40 feet. This shows that in the succeeding upheavals vacua were formed, and the whole funnel was in a state of tumult, the upper layers of oxidized earth returning to their ancient depths to give place to the other carbonaceous matter, which by successive exposure to the atmosphere become oxidized and assume the yellow color seen so frequently in the embankments of re-deposited debris.

Hoar Tells a Pathetic Story.

"I have heard and read many pathetic stories," said Senator Hoar to a Washington Star representative, "but none of them ever awoke so much sympathy as one which Prof. Gallaudet related recently. The Professor has a favorite pupil—a little deaf-mute boy who is exceptionally bright. Mr. Gallaudet asked him if he knew the name of George Washington, and the little one said he did, and then he proceeded to repeat it. The noiseless gesticulations continued until the boy had informed the professor of the mutilated tree, and of his quest for the mutilator. 'When George's father asked him who hacked his favorite cherry tree,' signified the voiceless child. 'George put his hatchet in his left hand—'

"Stop," interrupted the professor; "where do you get the authority that he took the hatchet in his left hand?"

"Why," responded the boy (who knew nothing of speech), "he needed his right hand to tell his father that he cut the tree."

Phillips Brooks is 55 years old, and for twenty years he has been the rector of Trinity Church, in Boston. His salary is \$10,000 a year, but of that a larger proportion goes for charity, for his generosity is proverbial.

Thus far the vote on the question of making women eligible to seats in the Methodist general conference stands 224 for and 344 against.

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A LEVEE IN DANGER.

The Sacramento Threatens an Inundation.

San Bernardino no Longer Isolated From the World.

The Work of Repairing the Southern Pacific Proceeding Slowly.

Yuma Beginning to Recover From the Flood Visitation—Arizona Mining Companies Loss Heavily by Flood.

By Telegraph to The Times.

MARYSVILLE (Cal.), Feb. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] Word reached here from District No. 70 in Sutter county that great uneasiness is felt as to the levee along the Sacramento River. Thirty men have been patrolling the levee for several days. The greatest danger is at Wheeler, between Meriden and Moon's Ferry.

Butte slough between here and there is running very swiftly, and stages have not been able to cross for a week. At noon today the Sacramento River was rising rapidly, and the ferry was discontinued. More patrols will be put out tonight.

CAYUCAS (Cal.) Feb. 28.—It has been raining heavily here during the last twenty-four hours. Creeks are flooded. The stage with the north mail started for San Francisco this morning, failed to reach Templeton and returned. The mail from Templeton and also from San Simeon failed. Washouts are reported to be numerous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Reports from all parts of the Coast show that rain or snow has fallen in parts of California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada. The following is reported for the past twenty-four hours:

Red Bluff, 8½ Carson City, 66; Sacramento, 74; San Francisco, 38; Fresno, 42.

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PASADENA.

Office: No. 26 1/2 E. Colorado Street.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

Pasadena on a Damp Saturday.

A SHORT SESSION OF COUNCIL.

Locals on Various Topics—Pertinent Points About Prominent People—A Batch of Brevities.

City Council met in regular session at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President Lukens in the chair and all the trustees except Mr. Banbury present.

The minutes of the meeting of February 21, were read and approved.

A communication was read and filed from the Silsby Manufacturing Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., cancelling the charge of \$55 for a cross-bar, the one returned having been found to be defective.

On motion, municipal improvement bonds of the sixteenth series were sold at par to the amount of \$6000 to H. T. Dunham, who purchased them for the Chenango National Bank of Norwich, N. Y.

A communication was read from the State Loan and Trust Company of Los Angeles, stating that the company will purchase \$45,000 of the municipal improvement bonds at par, less 20 per cent commission. G. E. Prosser communicated that he could place \$42,500 of the bonds at par, provided a comission of \$737.50 be allowed.

On the matter of the grade of the sidewalk and curb made by J. G. Miller on Colorado street, City Attorney Arthur reported that, as Mr. Miller's property lies in the city of South Pasadena, while the grade complained of is in our city, it is doubtful whether either city could compel him to bear the expense of putting the grade in proper shape. He stated, however, that the city has the right to have the Street Superintendent remove the obstruction as he would remove any other obstruction or nuisance.

On the matter of the right of the Tax Collector to assign certificates of tax sales on land purchased by the city, Mr. Arthur reported that he had been unable to find anything in the ordinances giving the collector this power, and therefore it would be safer for the Board to pass a resolution authorizing the Tax Collector to make sales and assign certificates in any and every case. He also suggested that the tax ordinance needs revision in several particulars, and that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter. The Committee on Ordinances and Judiciary, in connection with the City Attorney, were so appointed.

The report of City Recorder Rose, showing three cases during February, was read and referred to the Committee on Auditing and Finance.

Adjournment followed.

After Days of Waiting.

The long-looked-for mail has arrived.

Every train from Los Angeles on the Santa Fe yesterday brought stacks of it from the north and east, the latter coming by way of San Francisco. The postoffice force was kept hard pressed all day assorting the piles of letters and papers, and the carriers were on the go continually, bearing huge bundles of mail matter. Almost everybody could be found perusing a long-delayed missal, or carefully examining the columns of a newspaper from Boston somewhere. The San Francisco papers arrived for the first time during the past six days, and for a time there was a regular stampede at the newsstands.

A Rare Opportunity.

The reading by Edward Everett Hale from his own works recalls the famous readings by Charles Dickens, given a few years ago in this country. This was a new departure in the lecture field and became very popular. For a famous author to pull the gems from his books and give them with his own personality to an audience is a rare treat.

Dr. Hale's writings have many of the popular characteristics of Dickens, and the great purpose of his many volumes is the same—to help his fellow men.

To hear so famous an author and hear him interpret his own books is the event of a lifetime. Next Tuesday night will be Pasadena's rarest opportunity for the year.

Railroad Rumblings.

The Terminal is now in running order from Los Angeles to Altadena. Trains make the trip on nearly schedule time. Traffic is unusually brisk.

The Santa Fe now sells tickets for the East, but passengers must go to Los Angeles to catch the overlands which are run to Barstow over the Atlantic and Pacific tracks. Local trains to Los Angeles run at frequent intervals, and as far east as Duarate.

Many rumors are still afloat on the matter of the proposed railroad up Wilson's Peak.

The Memorial Service.

Unless it rains with unusual vigor, the memorial service postponed from last Sunday will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the Universalist Church. The service is in honor of Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Conger and Rev. C. E. Harris. Rev. H. T. Staats, L. P. Crawford and James Kelso will assist in the services. The Harmonia Quartette will render music prepared especially for the occasion. The military organizations will attend in their respective bodies.

BREVITIES.

T. C. Foster is back from Redlands. How many inches of rain will it be this time?

Tickets are selling well for Dr. Hale's lecture.

Justice Rose sent a vag up for ten days yesterday.

Company B indulged in squad drill Friday evening.

The rain dampened business to some extent yesterday.

A full-dress bop was given at the Raymond last night.

Several cases of dog-poisoning have been lately reported.

Showers fell at intervals yesterday afternoon and evening.

T. Banbury is recovering from a severe attack of la grippe.

The Painter guests were entertained yesterday evening by an enjoyable

musical programme given by some of Pasadena's most accomplished vocalists and instrumentalists.

Trains are running on the Altadena branch of the Terminal road.

The rain which fell yesterday was preceeded a week ahead by Dr. Rigg.

Dr. Phraner of New York will preach in the First Presbyterian Church today.

Clouds still hang over the mountains and the signs yesterday were for a heavy downfall.

E. S. Wallace returned yesterday from the north. He was storm-bound for several days at Mojave.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered this morning at the First Congregational Church.

A regular monthly meeting of the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company will be held tomorrow evening.

The threatening weather did not prevent a large number of driving parties going out yesterday and having a big time.

The camera fiend is abroad in all his glory and in numbers innumerable. Pasadena is a happy hunting ground for such.

The Y. M. C. A. will not hold their regular service this afternoon, but will unite with the G. A. R. in the memorial service.

The Santa Fe overlands are running, but they give Pasadena the go-by, having taken to the Southern Pacific's tracks as far east as Mojave.

Several members of the Pasadena citrus fair committee were in town yesterday superintending work at the pavilion. Let the contributions be liberal.

The weather permitting, the Los Angeles tennis tournament, in which some of the local players are interested, will be held on Friday and Saturday of this week.

The Little Tycoon Opera company will doubtless be greeted by a large audience next Wednesday evening. The company is spoken of as being first-class in every respect.

Rev. Dr. Conger will preach at 11 o'clock this morning in the Universalist Church. On account of the memorial service at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon there will be no evening service.

A case to decide whether or not a citizen has a right to stake a cow out to graze on a public highway will be tried before Justice Rose tomorrow. The outcome will be watched with interest.

A regular meeting of the National Club will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Universalist Church vestry. Charlotte Perkins Stetson will deliver a brief lecture, after which it is expected Edward Everett Hale will speak. The public is invited.

Prof. William Crowhurst of Oakland, lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, will deliver a public lecture on "Temperance" at the Methodist Church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The lecture comes highly recommended and is the most recent advocate of the cause in which he is laboring. No admission fee will be charged. Everybody is invited.

Starting Scarf Pins.

A member of one of the uptown clubs caused something of a sensation in the smoking room of his club a few nights ago. As he joined a group of gentlemen it was noticed that he wore a unique pin in his scarf. It was a large dog's head made of oxidized silver. Its eyes were tiny diamonds and its mouth was red enamel. While the wearer's friends were looking at the pin and commenting upon the red mouth of the silver dog opened and a succession of sharp bars issued therefrom. The effect was startling at first, but as the harking continued several members of the club passed about the owner of the pin, curious to examine the "new trick."

The wearer of the decoration, after enjoying the sensation that he had created for a while, unbuttoned his waistcoat and disclosed a long rubber tube attached to the pin on the underside of the scarf. The tube extended downtown one of the pockets of the gentleman's trousers, terminating in a rubber bulb. By repeatedly pinching this bulb the wearer of the pin was able to cause the sounds to issue from the dog's mouth. These trick pins are among the novelties on the counters of jewelry and haberdashery establishments. There are various designs, such as dogs' heads, cats' heads, crying babies, bicycles with revolving wheels and bugles that blow.

New York Times.

Bribes and curios: Easter novelties at the San Gabriel Art and Curio Bazaar, 818 Fair Oaks Ave., near Raymond Station, Pasadena.

Indian baskets and curios at 10 per cent discount at the Woman's Exchange, 135 E. Fourth st.

Baths.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BANK—PASADENA, CAL.

Capital Paid up \$50,000

Surplus 11,847

DIRECTORS:

HON. H. MARKHAM, Hon. L. J. ROSE, H. W. MAGEE, Pres., F. C. BOLT, T. E. LUKE, Secy., H. MARSHALL WOTKINS, Cashier.

General banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Time deposits received and 3 per cent interest paid.

PASADENA NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid up \$100,000

Surplus 6,700

J. W. HELLMAN, President.

E. F. SPENCE, Vice-President.

T. E. LUKE, Cashier.

T. E. LUKE, Assistant Cashier.

Agency for Los Angeles Savings Bank and Savings Bank of Southern California.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

President, P. M. GREEN.

Vice-President, J. M. COLE.

Cashier, A. H. TONGER.

Asst. Cashier, ERNEST H. MAY.

General Banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest paid on savings accounts.

WILLIAM R. STAATS,

INVESTMENT BANKER AND BROKER.

Money to Loan, Investments Executed.

Collections, Mortgages Executed.

128 RAYMOND AVENUE.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

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THE PALMS
And the Country Round About—Successful Fruit-Growing.

THE PALMS, Feb. 26.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The Palms and Santa Monica are the only towns that have had daily communication by rail with Los Angeles during the recent storm. All trains have been on time, and Los Angeles business men who reside with us, have been able to reach their places of business without interruption.

It is now about five years since the 500 acres, formerly owned by Mr. Figueras, now known as The Palms, were bought and cut up into small holdings, orchards planted and the old order of things changed. Formerly barley was the only crop in this valley. The past year orchards have come into bearing, and the prosperity attending them who have engaged in fruit-raising has had the effect of causing many new trees to be set out to fruit trees. One orchard received from \$150 to \$200 per acre from his 5-year-old orchard of decided fruits.

The White Smyrna fig is attracting considerable attention in this locality. It comes into bearing the second year after planting, and should pay for all expenses incurred in its care and cultivation the third year. One gentleman stated that his 4-year-old fig trees realized \$2.00 a tree the past year, or \$160 per acre.

Mr. H. D. Davis has recently sold his ten-acre home place to Mr. Wallace, recently from Fairbury, Neb. Several families from the same locality have purchased acreage places and are setting out orchards.

Opposite the depot, on a plateau about forty feet above the village, twenty-one acres have been artistically laid out in grounds and winding roads lined with pines, peppers and palms, with an orchard of 800 White Smyrna figs, 350 Eureka lemons and 500 winter apples.

The orchards and orange groves at the National Military Home (two miles west of us) have made a remarkable growth in the past year, showing the possibilities of our lands near the ocean. The prosperity that has attended the developments around The Palms, where land can be bought in tracts of ten acres and upwards, and the Walnut ranch of nearly 4000 acres, which by reason of their proximity to the ocean and foothills of the Santa Monica range, give the most delightful summer temperature, having none of the mid-summer heat of the interior and being comparatively free from frost in the winter.

OTHER DRY APPLES.

In Vermont and New Hampshire the prohibitory law has been of incalculable benefit to the moral, social and financial welfare of the people, wherever it has been enforced.

The most reliable and respectable public men of Kansas and Iowa, in great numbers, have testified that drinking, drunkenness, crime and poverty have been remarkably diminished—many of them testifying too like Governor Martin and Larabee, that they had opposed and voted against prohibition, but the result of the law soon convinced them that they had been mistaken in doing so.

Georgia has over 100 of her 188 towns dry. Tennessee, Arkansas and five or six other Southern States and various Northern States have from a quarter to more than half their area dry. No one seems to have set up a claim that local option has not decreased the sale of liquor in these localities, although the people there have not far to go to purchase or send for it.

The Oakland paper plies "the temperance organizations" to their discredit which we seek to destroy, grows larger every year." But there is much comfort in having already freed seven States—against the strenuous opposition of the national and state governments, the politicians and most of the press of both the leading parties—against the tremendous sums of money used to defeat prohibition in elections, and in spite of an annual increase of nearly half a million hard, daily drinker imported over sea.

Another great cause of the constant increase of liquor consumption, is the fact that every confirmed drinker, male and female, young and old, has to take regular doses every year, that alone with the increase of population should account for all the increase of drink.

The Father Matthew and Washingtonian movements referred to, were each a moral suasion success for about two years, but then, like the woman's crusade of 1873-4 they died out and only proved the utter futility of all attempts to permanently reform drinkers, or to prevent the young from becoming drunkards and criminals, as long as government and society use their energies to multiply the attractions and temptations to vice and crime in all directions.

It is a great mistake to call Matthew's plan of propagating his religion by the sword "a failure," for history records no other such wholesale conversion of millions as his force produced.

Prohibitionists do not desire to use any sword or force beyond that of a law entirely prohibiting the open temptation and seduction of the boys and girls and young men of the nation into vicious and criminal habits.

Such a law, state



NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28.—At 5:07 a.m., the barometer registered 30.07, at 5:07 p.m. 32.13. Thermometer for corresponding periods, 55°, 59°. Maximum temperature, 65°; minimum temperature, 53°. Weather—Cloudy. Rainfall for past twenty-four hours, .15; rainfall for season, 11.38.

INDICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Forecast till 8 p.m. Sunday, for Southern California: Light rain, variable winds; cooler in the western portion.

In Darkest Africa: Rent Stanley's latest book, old corner Second and Main.

ANDERSON & ANDERSON, successors to Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson, have removed their offices to corner of New High and Temple streets.

SALT LAKE CITY: Offers splendid business opportunities and excellent investment. Apply to C. E. Wantland, general agent, 250 Main street, Salt Lake City.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION will meet on Tuesday, March 3, at Temperance Temple, corner of Temple and Broadway, at 2 o'clock. All friends are invited. Admission 50 cents.

BALTIMORE & BARKER Bros., 326, 328 and 330 South Main street, have made an extraordinary gain in the price of carpets, and announce a special sale of that line of goods for the ensuing week.

JAMES L. LAMSON, the photographer, executed the portrait of the recently-purchased pair of both Longfellow and Whittier, greatest of our American poets. His Whittier souvenir can be seen at the studio, No. 315 South Spring street; also an original autograph letter from Longfellow himself, his brother William sent off to Boston, sitting very well on the face. For this he was arrested, but gave bail, and the case was to have come up yesterday.

Since his wife's departure Brown has been roaming in the Tucson back alone.

Friday night he got his freedom to go to an attorney's office. For one hour he sat

in the office, and all the time he said that he would be on hand. He was in

rather a despondent mood, but talked freely and returned about usual.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Darrin noticed

a leak of gas in the hall near Brown's room, and calling her husband, after some difficulty, it being locked inside, the door was opened. Brown was discovered stretched out on the floor near the bed dressed only in his night clothes. He was unconscious, and when I tried to move him, blood and blood was oozing from his nose.

On a table was an empty umbrella, near which was lying a piece of white paper, on which was printed an ordinary postcard, in which was a picture.

There were one or two small spots of blood on the carpet near the middle of the floor.

From the appearance of the room, and the position of the body, it looked as if Brown had been trying to get away from his bed.

He had been writing a note to write his farewell, but becoming drowsy from the effects of the drug, had turned to turn out the gas, but became unconscious, and fell to the floor, leaving the gas about half turned on.

The station at once telephoned to the police station, and Brown was removed to the receiving hospital. Here he was attended by Drs. McGowan and Morrison.

A small wound was found just back of the ear, evidently caused by the pressure of a chair.

From the symptoms, the doctors were convinced that Brown had taken morphine. The stomach pump was applied as well as the usual remedies. Brown seemed to recover rapidly, and while the doctors said that there was a chance for him to pull through, it was very slight, and they had but little hope.

Brown's wife called at the station yesterday, but she was not admitted to the receiving hospital.

The following is what is written in the pass-book, and tells in brief the whole story:

"Most likely you are to blame for all this. You said on the street yesterday that if the court did not get me you would. So Mollie, I will save you the trouble. So I wish you good luck in your trials of yesterday. So good-bye. Brown to his wife, Mary E. Brown. M. E. is Edwin H. Brown. My folks live in Coxsackie, N. Y., Greene county. Write to Mrs. Alexander Day and inform them about me."

AT WINEBURGH'S.

THE ASTOUNDING EXPIRATION OF LEASE SALE!

Opens Up Monday Again in Full Force.

The fall in trade during the late storm has given us an opportunity to place the low red-letter price on goods heretofore neglected.

During the sale many customers remark:

"We heard you had reduced your prices, but had no idea that you had made such tremendous cuts on good goods."

"I don't mark down from prices that were already too high, but cut deep where we can."

Lower Than So-called Cut Prices.

Following we mention a few of the reductions all marked on the goods in plain red letters:

Dress Goods.

Black silk velvet \$1.00 now 75¢, \$1.25 now 90¢, \$1.35 now \$1.45.

Black lustre siliian \$1.50, now 90¢, 75¢, now 60¢.

Black hemette \$1.25, now 90¢, silk-warp 75¢.

Black hemette \$1.25, now 90¢, silk-warp 75¢.

Black cashmere 75¢, now 50¢.

Black sorge \$1.00 now 75¢, \$1.25 now 90¢.

Corded hemette \$1.25, now 90¢.

Checked ladies' cloth 50¢, now 35¢.

Sheer 75¢, now 50¢, 15¢, now 12½¢, 10¢, now 8¢.

Pan ladies' cloth 40¢, now 35¢.

Sheer 75¢, now 50¢, 15¢, now 12½¢, 10¢, now 8¢.

Sundays 15¢, now 10¢, 8¢ now 7½¢.

100 Sundays 10¢, now 8¢.

**Illustrated
FOUR-PAGE
Supplement.**

TENTH YEAR.

A SIOUX SUN DANCE,
And Other Indian Dances and Doings.

LIFE ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER

Observations Among the Red Men—Slow but Steady Evolution From a State of Savagery—White Scalp Locks.

(WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES)
The Indian as a savage is fast disappearing from America. The soft foot of his moccasin has given place to the thud of his new calfskin shoe. The buffalo-skin lodge has a rival in the log house, and most of his more barbarous customs are relinquished.

In part civilized and educated, many of them choose to follow no longer the old forms, and the rest, from sheer force of their surroundings, abandon their old rites.

The last Sun Dance of the Sioux has been enacted under blazing skies, for the Government has interdicted its cruel practice. Yet to one who has witnessed the ceremony there seems so much of voluntary self-sacrifice, so much of what in Christian lands we term "religious fortitude," one loses

in the direction of the east, until at sunrise they faced again the pitiless luminary. All the stimulant relied upon during the dance were bunches of wild sage, which were held in handfuls, and often pressed to the nostrils. One could not long witness such a scene, and must instinctively turn away. Yet it did not exceed in har-

grotesquely painted Indians, who com- sometimes a strange, indescribable dance, now moving up and down without bending the frame, and now running rapidly around the fire, and peering into the dark beyond for some imaginary foe. The whole scene and its actors reminded one of some gigantic illustration of supposed regions below.

Asa Habit and his fiery warriors went forth to battle and to do justice to the Cheyenne invaders. He is supposed to have rescued his stolen horses, with possible interest, for he had quite a herd after that. We met him one day driving them before him, and noticed that one of the ponies had an arrow stuck fast in his shoulder. We called the chief's attention to the fact, and he grunted some explanation as to how the animal had been unmanageable and must be punished.

The Kichis camps were not far from the agency. They lived in huts of thatched straw. The Wichitas also built grass houses. These were very large and comfortable. They were annuals, and could not stand the blasts of more than one winter. They were torn down and rebuilt each year when the long rank grass of the prairie afforded material. A frame of lodge was first put up, affording a real shelter, and then the Indians began the joint labor of two or three families to accomplish it. An aperture was left in the center for the escape of the smoke from a fire on the ground floor beneath. Around the inside of the large room were bunks for sleeping. In some of these houses there was an air of real neatness and skill and living generally. The Kichis were good tempered and friendly, so we were glad to have them for neighbors.

I think it was in the summer of 1887 that an almost total eclipse of the sun appeared in the Indian Territory. As the time for the eclipse approached we wandered up the hillside which overlooked the camps. At the light of day shone in streaks hue which would cause the Indians hurrying from all directions toward home. Panic reigned. Tom-toms, drums of every description; iron pans and kettles, sticks and the loud wailing of voices blended together. We watched until the darkness deepened, and we could no longer distinguish moving forms, but the terrible din grew intenser. Innumerable dogs lent their dismal howls to the chorus of noises. The darker grew the landscape, the wilder grew the songs. At length, the black spirit lifted its wing, and light appeared. The magic of the Kichis had scared away the brooding evil, and as it grew lighter, the noise passed into sounds of delight. Dancing, singing, running wildly about, these superstitions expressed their pleasure at what their "medicine" had done.

These women were accustomed to little clothing during the summer months, and from custom appeared at

bility many scenes which have been enacted in so-called Christian lands in the name of religion.

The "medicine pole" is still at times erected on the plains of Dakota, and the root of the red pipe may be heard, but human flesh is no more lacerated to appear the Great Spirit.

I spent a few years in the '70's among the affiliated bands of the Indian Territory. Many of the Comanches, the Kiowas, Wichitas and others were kept peaceable only by forcible means. Several of the most unruly chiefs had been taken prisoners and carried away, while the remaining Indians were under military guard.

Asa Habit, a wild, untutored savage of the extremest type, had promised peace with the whites, and true to his Indian nature, kept his word, though I must confess that to meet him on the prairie away from protection, tested the confidence of any small party unfortunate enough to meet him. He always wore his tomahawk, carried one of two hunting knives, and a revolver in his belt, from which also hung a variety of scalp-locks of Anglo-Saxon origin, trophies of former victories. Ornaments adorned his neck and breast, and dangled from top to bottom of his buckskin leggings. I have counted as many as fourteen rings in each of his dreadful ears. In fact there was one continuous "solution of continuity" in the rim, quite filled with copper or silver spangles. He looked, as he had proved himself to be in the past, "a perfect terror." His wigwam was adorned with scalps and tomahawks. War spars five feet long, and skin-covered pipes of every description. It was a picture for a valiant to remember. His wife was little less savage than he, and it was said, ruled her fierce lord. At one time, rumor has it, the tender heart of the chief was inclined toward a younger and more beautiful Indian maiden. He essayed to bring her to his lodge that she might return his faded moccasins, but Number One intercepted his amorous intentions, whether by force of argument or other force, it is not known.

In the winter of 1874 a few of the Cheyennes were still on the war path, making depredations occasionally upon the herds of friendly Indians. Asa Habit was wilder than ever (with doubt) when he was permitted to go out

sight of the extreme barbarity of the practice. The fact of its being a self-imposed ritual makes it possible to witness the scene when otherwise it would be too shocking to endure.

In the intense heat of summer, when the sun has reached the zenith and looks straight down upon the scene, with its wide-open, burning eye, the preparations are made.

In an open spot of plain, without shade, the pole is set. On it are hung various badges and emblems of religion, pledges of faithful fulfillment of promises made. Beads from some stagnant elbow of the creek are cut into pipes or flutes. Women, dressed in costly beaded buckskins, form in circles, and each, with her need, dances to its rude music. The motion is that of rhythmic rising and falling of the body, with outstretched members. After watching the participants for an hour, the whole landscape of trees and plain and houses seems joining in the monotonous concert. Medicine men, or Priests of the Sun, wait under awning at one side, and when the right moment has arrived perform their singular duty. Those braves who have sworn faithfulness during the year appear without clothing, save the loin cloth, and repair to the shelter of the priests. At one time the writer saw three, at another five, of such braves pass the ordeal, and was personally acquainted with some of them. One had seen trouble in the spring, a babe had been laid to rest, sleep on a bank of wild crocuses, and another child seemed fast dying of disease. In his despair, the father made a vow that if the Great Spirit would spare this child, he would join in the next Sun Dance. The child lived, and the father remembered his vow. Without a visible quiver or sign of hesitation, he approached the priest, who used an ordinary hunting-knife in the operation. The muscle of the breast was deeply incised, and a strong deer-thong inserted. The victim was then led to the stake, where the protruding deer-thong was fastened to a longer one, previously attached to a point high up on the pole. This allowed a play of about fifteen feet in every direction of the shaft. The remainder of the martyrs were similarly treated, while the "toot! toot!" of the reeds, with the whole terrible ceremony, made the brain whirl. The participants receded from the pole as far as their thongs would allow, and joined

the SCALP DANCE.

Suspended from a cedar pole hung a brown sculp, apparently the long hair of some Anglo-Saxon maiden.

He looked, as he had proved himself to be in the past, "a perfect terror."

His wigwam was adorned with scalps and tomahawks. War spars five feet long, and skin-covered pipes of every description. It was a picture for a valiant to remember. His wife was little less savage than he, and it was said, ruled her fierce lord.

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In the winter of 1874 a few of the Cheyennes were still on the war path, making depredations occasionally upon the herds of friendly Indians. Asa Habit was wilder than ever (with doubt) when he was permitted to go out

again.

When the first ears filled, the tasseled fields were robbed of their best harvest. At night huge fires were built, which as they roared, the golden sound to be beaten by the whole camp, to the sound of songs, and music, and dancing.

When the Pawnees were on their way from their reserve in Nebraska to a new one in the Indian Territory, they were met by the Wichitas with a grand reception or a

PLACE JUBILEE.

Thirteen hundred Pawnees stood on a cliff three miles from the Wichita camp.

They unfurled three American flags

and two white ones and awaited the coming of the Wichitas, who approached the cliff dressed in Indian-war costume, painted and mounted on their best ponies. The Pawnees then descended to the open prairie and awaited the mock combat. The

agency in native garb, save the short petticoat or shawl-skirt. The agent inculcated lessons of propriety, and when such women appealed to him for flour or meat he invariably turned away his face and answered:

"Thee may go to my wife and ask her to give thee a dress to put on; after that I will talk with thee."

When he was bidding his Indians farewell for the last time, one of the chiefs said to him: "You are tired of living here; you are happy in that you have a home elsewhere. You should spend your old age."

Not so with us; we have no home but this, and here must we stay until we repair to the happy hunting grounds beyond."

The two friends, the red man and the white, shook hands and parted to meet each other in a more "continuing city."

They both now "rest in peace."

ELIZABETH GRINNELL.

QUESTIONABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

(Minneapolis Tribune.)

Not long ago we had a very successful conundrum social. The notice was given like this:

"You are cordially invited to attend a meeting at Mr. Winston's next evening. It is a conundrum. Come and guess it."

Sixty paper were prepared, half having written on them the conundrum, the other half bearing the answers, in style as follows:

.....
GIRL.
Why is a cat's tail like the earth?

.....
ANSWER.
Because it's fur to the end.

.....
These were put into two hats, the questions in one and the answers in the other. Each person present was requested to select one slip from each hat and not to show either until after the answers had all been given.

When everything was ready and the company seated the questions were read. As this was done every one who wished, excepting the person holding the answer, endeavored to give the correct reply. If all failed the answer was then read by the person holding it. If this person failed to discover that he held the answer he was taken to one end of the room and made to stand on a low stool until some other person could be found to take his place.

The conundrum was presented with diplomas tied with blue ribbon fancifully and witty prepared, entitling him to the degree of G. G. (Good Guess.)

Emperor William on Silver Exchange.

Emperor William II is a monarch.

At a parliamentary dinner in the house of Herr Miquel, minister of finance, two weeks ago, Dep. Kardorff took advantage of a short pause to explain the advantages of more money for Germany. The Emperor listened without a word of comment till the deputy closed his argument, and then said: "No, no, my dear Kardorff, you cannot lead me into that pitfall. In Germany we have the single standard and that settles the question."

Hannibal Hamlin at 82 can make a rattling speech, which younger orators can only envy without being able to imitate. And this is the result of living in Maine, having boiled dinners and never wearing an overcoat.

At this time Gen. Grant had given these bands into the guardianship of the Quakers. Agent R. of Philadelphia, a "Quaker of ye olden time," ruled them with a gentle hand. He called them "my friends" and rode for days together from camp to camp without arms, says his cheerful "how does that do?" The writer has been one of his little party on several of these excursions, and can testify to the goodness of the darkness, emerged a hundred or more

in a harmonious regular jerk, to the strange tune of a hundred pipes. Sometimes the incised strip of flesh yielded readily to the exertions of the victim, but it was released from him slow. More often hours, or even two or three days, were needed to complete the intention. At times a brave would fail, fainting with the long struggle, to be restored by the priest and continue the ceremony without food or water until it ended.

Even the gaze of the dancers was fixed upon the burning sun, and as it fell in the west, they slowly turned with it, continuing all night to revolve

The Times.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

INTERNAL PARASITES.

Important Information for Orange-Growers.

THE YELLOW SCALE'S ENEMY.

Description of the Insect—How to Colonize It—Another Enemy of the Scale in the San Gabriel Valley.

terior portion of head and pronotum are very dark brown. Thorax golden yellow; abdominal segments are dark brown, almost black; wings are furnished with long marginal hairs; the surface of the fore wings are covered

with short hairs, with the exception of a strip commencing near the stigma and extending around the wing to nearly the opposite edge. Legs light yellow.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We will undoubtedly always have the yellow scale; but no doubt the trees and fruit can be kept in a healthy and clean condition by this parasite. I would therefore recommend the colonization of it wherever the "yellow scale" is found. In two former articles I have recommended that effort made to colonize this parasite upon the true red scale, *Aspidiotus aurantiicola*; but, in a recent visit to the Villa Grove, I had conclusive proof that this will be impossible or at least of no practical benefit. Mr. Cogswell called my attention to a different scale he had captured in an orange grove near the hotel. This proved to be *A. citricola*, and I advised the destruction of the infested trees, as this scale would be a more serious pest to contend with, for nothing but fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas has been of any avail against it. I cannot account for its appearance here unless it has been taken upon an orange by a visitor to the hotel and the infested peel thrown under or onto the lime tree.

HOW TO COLONIZE THE PARASITE.

The colonization of this parasite will not be as satisfactory to the orange-growers as was that of the *Vedalia cardinalis*, because we cannot see the larva pick up the scale and devour it; however, if they are introduced in an orange grove infested with yellow scale, the beneficial results will be certain even if not immediately observable, as was the case with the *Vedalia*. Branches should be obtained with scale-infested leaves from an orchard known to contain parasites in numbers. This can be ascertained by placing a few infested leaves in a white paper box, closing them up tightly with a cover; and after a few days the leaves should be examined with a magnifying glass—this is really necessary for even with good eyesight they will be overlooked, as they are so very minute—if numbers are found, branches should be taken, and the ends placed in boxes containing wet sand or soil; this will keep the leaves fresh and the parasites to develop and hatch. As the branches dry up, others can be procured and the operation repeated. The boxes should be placed under the trees in the shade, or be secured in the branches, and so located in the orchard that the prevailing summer winds may aid materially in their distribution.

GOLDEN CHALCID.—NEW SPECIES. (Unnamed.)

This new parasite is also working on the yellow scale, and is indeed very promising. It was first observed in Duarate; but recently I received numerous specimens from an orchard near the Stoneman tract, San Gabriel, and also from an orchard in Alhambra. It is very interesting to know that from the infested branches received from these orchards none of the *Coccophagus citrus* were hatched, showing that this newer species is working by itself upon the scale in these districts.

This parasite is much larger than the older, and of a bright golden-yellow color.

NOTES.

Some of the internal parasites have, like the scales they attack, but one generation each year. This is the case with the one upon the black scale, *Leucania oleae*. Seventy-five per cent of these scales are annually destroyed by a parasite, *Dolophogaster californica*, Howard. This is a great check to what would otherwise prove a very destructive scale; but the parasite only deposits eggs in the mature scales, and just about the time the latter contain eggs, so that the twenty-five per cent escape the parasites are sufficient to again infest the tree, from the fact that each scale contains from 700 to 1000 eggs. But it will be fully ten months before the scales are developed enough to be attacked by the dolophogaster. This is not the case with the parasite of the yellow scale. They are breeding all the time. I have found them every month in the year, and a half-grown yellow scale is ample food to develop and mature a parasite.

EX-GOV. PICO.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Last Thursday, February 19, Gov. Pico arrived in Watsonia and started to walk on the river's edge.

A lady seeing the ex-Governor of California, nearly 92 years of age, starting alone at dusk on a long walk, took pity on him and sent him home in a carriage.

But what a cheerless home! No light in the window, no glow on the hearth-stone, no meat in the larder, no wine in the cellar. The only person to welcome home this man, who was twice Governor of California, was an old Portuguese sailor.

I suggest that a committee consisting of Don Antonio and Mrs. Coronel, H. D. Barrows, Col. and Mrs. Otis, Senator Del Valle, Maj. George H. Bonbrake, Gov. Downey, Col. Ayers, Maj. E. W. Jones and Marco Foster of San Juan have a meeting at an early date and devise some plan for making the Governor comfortable for the balance of his days, and that they invite any others they deem best to meet with them. In raising money it must be understood that it will not be paid over in bulk, but that a committee of prominent citizens, including one or two ladies, will expend it judiciously as needed.

X.

A Battle of Doctors.

The London World says a battle between homoeopathy and allopathy has raged over the sick-bed of Princess Henrietta of Flanders, similar to that which occurred at Darien's last illness. An eminent homoeopathist was called in consultation, but the eminent allopathic doctors refused to meet him. A young military doctor was, therefore, summoned from the country.

SECOND PART.

PAGES 9 to 12.

PRICE: Single Copy 5 Cents.
By the Week, 3 Cents.

PATHOS OF THE WIRES

Where There is Sentiment as Well as News.

AN INVALID WIFE'S AMBITION.

A Doctor's Devotion—Tiny Baby in an Incubator—The Little Ones Left at Home—Sympathetic Chords.

Hidden amidst the mass of matter crowding the telegraphic columns of the daily newspaper may be often found, by eyes that do not skim the page for information merely mercenary, many a pathetic story told in briefest paragraph. To

MYSTERIOUS FORCE.

The "Georgia Wonder" and Her Achievements.

A STUDY OF THE PHENOMENA.

What Mrs. Abbott Does and How What is This Force?—Unexplained Tests—Conscious or Unconscious.

Mrs. Annie Abbott, "the Georgia wonder," or "the little magnet," as she is characterized on the bills, has given three public exhibitions, a private science or two in this city, and her abnormal power has been demonstrated sufficiently to make it a subject of intelligent discussion. The fact that committees of citizens, comprising physicians of note, and people naturally critical in their methods of observation, have watched and participated in these experiments, and now pronounce them beyond explanation by any of the principles of physics as taught in the text books, promotes them to a plane away above the average stage performance. They are, in fact, entitled to rank as phenomena and, as such, they challenge the most careful scientific investigation.

Los Angeles people are not the first to have their curiosity piqued by these strange manifestations of force. Mrs. Abbott has been investigated by physicians and scientists from one end of the country to the other, and has been made the subject of several learned reports and treatises, but as yet no satisfactory explanation of her power has been made.

The force which she exercises has been pronounced "electrical," "magnetic," "hypnotic," "sub-conscious will power," and "spiritual manifestation" but the satisfying symbol *q. e. d.* has not been written after any of these hypotheses.

HER FEATS.

To briefly summarize Mrs. Abbott's experiments, they may be stated as follows:

First. A committee of ten or more well-known citizens having been selected from the audience, each member, in turn, takes firm hold of a chair and tries to hold it still in mid-air. Mrs. Abbott lays her hands on the wood and moves and tosses the holder about with little apparent effort on her part.

Second. She stands erect on one heel, holding a billiard cue in her hands. Each member of the committee tries, by taking hold of the cue, to push her from her balance. Then they try by two, three and fours, without in any instance succeeding.

Third. She lifts the committee singly seated in chairs, by laying her hands against the chair-posts and without grasping them.

Fourth. She holds a billiard cue in her open hands while one or two strong men are unable to push the cue across her hands. In four or more instances the cue has been broken during the experiment.

Fifth. Each member of the committee tries to lift her from the floor, but cannot do so, (grasping her by the bare elbows,) after she has summoned her peculiar power to her assistance.

Sixth. She communicates this abnormal ponderability to a boy whose hands lie upon her. She also communicates it through the medium of two silk handkerchiefs; opposite ends being held by herself and the boy.

Seventh. Four men grasp the end of a billiard cue and hold it end down upon the floor. In a minute weighing over 200 pounds, is moved about the hands. By placing the tips of her fingers against the cue (holding an egg meanwhile between her hand and the wood), she lifts the cue and sets it down several feet away.

Eighth. Eight men, with an aggregate weight of not less than fifteen hundred pounds, are piled upon two chairs, and, by placing her hands against the chair posts, she lifts the entire lot and throws them up upon the floor.

Ninth. She holds a thin cut-glass tumbler, wrapped in a silk handkerchief, against her chest, and a succession of small rings, not unlike those from "snapping" the tumblers with the finger-nail, are produced. These sounds are even audible to the audience. These sounds are not synchronous with her pulse.

Tenth. Her temperature during these experiments is from 90° to 94°, while the normal temperature of the human body is 98.5°. Her temperature being from 4 to 8 degrees below the normal, her pulse is accelerated above the normal, being over one hundred beats to the minute.

PECULIAR CONDITIONS.

There are several conditions necessary to the performance of these feats which point more strongly to electrical action than to any other known force.

For example, Mrs. Abbott cannot perform her experiments when she stands on the ground; neither when she and the subject stand on a sheet of iron or on a wet plank. But her power is increased by insulation, i.e., by standing on a plate of glass or on dry boards. The ticking sound in the tumbler is remarkably like the snap of an electric spark from a charged Leyden jar or a generator. We are told that during a thunderstorm, Mrs. Abbott's teeth are so charged with electricity that each one becomes a magnet and holds a needle in suspension, touched to it. It is stated on supposedly reliable authority that the lady has been struck by lightning three times, and once a person standing beside her was killed by such a stroke.

On the other hand, while she can transmit her abnormal ponderability to another by contact of the hands or through a dry piece of wood or a silk handkerchief, she cannot transmit it through a piece of green wood or iron, both of which are good conductors. This is against the electrical theory.

And, finally, there is no known dynamic force in electricity which would account for the power through such media. A current strong enough for that, it is urged, would be sufficient to burn the lady to a cinder.

Here, then, in following the hypothesis most naturally indicated, we run against a stone wall. The phenomena cannot be satisfactorily explained by any of the known laws of electricity. We must simply fall back on the great mystery beyond and say that, after all, maybe we don't yet know much about electricity.

A NEW THEORY.

The writer will venture a theory and it is not founded on a sudden impulse, but is the result of protracted study and investigation of phenomena similar to those presented by Mrs. Abbott. It is this:

"What we know as gravitation is simply a manifestation of electrical or magnetic force."

If we go to the text-books for an ac-

curate statement, we find the laws of gravitation thus defined:

"That every two bodies or portions of matter in the universe attract each other with a force proportional directly to the quantity of matter they contain, and inversely to the square of their distances."

If we look up the law of magnetic attraction (as exemplified by an artificial magnet and an attracted body) we shall find that it is practically the same. The forces vary inversely with the square of the distance, and directly to the intensity.

What applies to an artificial magnet applies measurably to electrical force, because a magnet is created by electricity, and every electric current carries with it a magnetic field.

If we liberate in mid air a piece of iron, it fails to the ground. It falls in conformity with the well-known principles of gravitation. Now, if we take a magnet of sufficient size, and hold it above this piece of iron, we find the attraction between the two growing stronger and stronger as they approach each other, and finally becomes strong enough to overcome the force of gravitation and lift the iron to the magnet. Actual contact is not necessary to accomplish this. The iron will jump up through an appreciable space to meet the magnet, and after this meeting will cling to it.

Here we have the universal law of gravitation set aside, negatived, overcome by another force, which, within its field must be the stronger of the two. But, while this magnet of ours holds its piece of iron in suspension we may pass an electric current through it and demagnetize it, when it loses its mysterious power, and the piece of iron drops back to the earth again.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.

Every living animal body is in itself a galvanic generator. It is capable of generating a current or charge of electricity and imparting it to another suitable body. It is capable of receiving and transmitting a current or charge of electricity, either static or dynamic, and it must have a magnetic field of its own.

Now we come to an application of the abstract theory to the concrete case of Mrs. Abbott. The little lady is in a galvanic generator. It is capable of generating a current or charge of electricity and imparting it to another suitable body. It is capable of receiving and transmitting a current or charge of electricity, either static or dynamic, and it must have a magnetic field of its own.

Next we come to an application of the abstract theory to the concrete case of Mrs. Abbott. The little lady is in a galvanic generator of an abnormal and quite unique kind. That she is different from other people is attested by the fact that her normal temperature is so low. In an ordinary mortal if the temperature sinks to 90° there would be grave fears of death. Death would occur while the temperature ranges so low in Mrs. Abbott's system. As the distance diminishes the electric force escaped from it, as if some one had struck it with a steel rod.

The vase, which was still under the performer's influence, advanced, receded or stood still, according to my request.

All this was done without fuss or parade or mystery of any kind, upon a terrace of a few yards square. The vase thus put in motion could hardly, when empty, have been moved by two men. It was hollowed out like a cup, and was so situated as to receive the falling jet of water from the fountain before spoken of. It was used for the morning ablutions, which in India are almost equal to a regular bath.

If anybody is disposed to question this function of a living organism to generate and transmit a charge of electricity, let him consider the electric eel and the electric fish. An electric eel is capable of giving a shock which will paralyze a man's arm, and, in some instances, literally knock him down. It is stated that, if a well-endowed electric eel is dropped in the bottom of a boat, it defies the power of a strong man to lift it if he grasps it by the tail. If caught on a hook and tail, a man cannot pull the hook from its mouth if he holds the line in one hand and grasps the eel with the other. He may even wrap the eel about his hand to give him extra "purchase" and then he cannot do it.

NATURAL FORCES OVERCOME.

Now, conceding our theory that gravity is a form of magnetic or electrical action, it is unreasonable to suppose that the laws of gravity which hold Mrs. Abbott's subject down on his chair may not be temporarily set aside, nullified, overcome by this phenomenal galvanic battery, just as the same laws are overcome by the artificial magnet of steel? One is a simple experiment with which every schoolboy is familiar. The other is more complex and unusual. But is not the one as reasonable as the other?

"But," says somebody, "Mrs. Abbott exercises her force in a horizontal as well as a vertical direction. She can 'yank' a man clear across the stage."

Certainly, so far as a magnet "yank" a man clear across the stage.

But Mrs. Abbott also exemplifies the converse of your proposition; she makes herself or a boy so heavy that neither can be lifted."

Very well! Her peculiar galvanic apparatus is capable of reversing its action. Whereas in one case she takes away the ponderability of a body, in the other case she adds to its ponderability. Magnets repel as well as attract. You simply change the poles and you reverse the action.

Take it for granted that every human body, as well as all animal and vegetable life on the earth, is a sort of "War Cry," when they may go from house to house and beg with impunity, under the guise of a religious organization, without liability of being classed with the tramp nuisance. We think the correspondent's logic is at fault. The act of investigating a "hand-out" at a back door does not constitute the nuisance. It is the danger to life and property that makes the tramp problem a grave one. Your cold flap-jacks and warmed-over biscuits are your own and may be withheld along with the right to refuse to do to charity or church purposes. If this were turned upon us, it are we of this day and age able to solve the horrid mystery?"

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

(Azusa Pomotopic.)

A correspondent of the Santa Ana Standard advises all who are to lay work and too costly to steal, to join the Salvation Army, the uniformly forthright organization, the bulwark of "War Cry," when they may go from house to house and beg with impunity, under the guise of a religious organization, without liability of being classed with the tramp nuisance. We think the correspondent's logic is at fault. The act of investigating a "hand-out" at a back door does not constitute the nuisance. It is the danger to life and property that makes the tramp problem a grave one. Your cold flap-jacks and warmed-over biscuits are your own and may be withheld along with the right to refuse to do to charity or church purposes. If this were turned upon us, it are we of this day and age able to solve the horrid mystery?"

W. A. SPALDING.

THE BARBARIC RICHES.

A Visit to the Sultan's Treasury House.

JEALOUSLY GUARDED JEWELS.

A Golden Throne Plastered With Precious Stones—Domes Big as Cherries and Emeralds Larger Than Eggs.

Ever since the days when I used to devour "The Arabian Nights," I had been filled with an ardent desire to view the marvelous treasures of the Sultans, which are so glowingly described in that charming companion of my childhood, so when I found myself at the Golden Horn, one of the first proceedings was to take steps to get a view of them, writes a correspondent of the Jeweler's Weekly from Constantinople. I must confess, however, that had I known how much ceremony and red tape business was to be gone through before the desired permission was granted, I would have given up the attempt.

By the same token, the Hindu priest-

hood knew of the expansive force of steam and used it to burst vessels thousands of years ago. But, because this force was not understood, it incorporated it into their religious rites, and, finally, became strong enough to overcome the force of gravitation and lift the iron to the magnet. Actual contact is not necessary to accomplish this. The iron will jump up through an appreciable space to meet the magnet, and after this meeting will cling to it.

The Fakirs form a cult of the priests,

and they attribute their super-

natural powers to the Pitris—the spirits of their dead.

M. Jacolliot, who is known as a voluminous writer on oriental subjects, when he was Chief Justice of Chandernagor (French East India) and of Tahiti (Oceania), devoted his spare time for several years to an investigation of occult science in India and among the ancients. He has written a work which is well worth reading. He brought to the consideration of these subjects a well-trained judicial mind, accustomed to weighing facts and sifted arguments, and as free from previous bias as possible.

It would be out of the question to review the wonderful feats of the Fakirs in this article, but suffice it that they are far more varied and astounding than anything which Mrs. Abbott does.

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public to let the reader know that

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THE EUCALYPTUS.

The Tree and Its Uses in Australia.

MARKED MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

Cured With Blue Gum Leaves—"The Fever Tree"—The Oil—Eucalyptus Globulus—*E. Amygdalina*.

Australian letter to the London Lancet: While writing this I am surrounded with plants of eucalyptus globulus from the tiny seedling a foot high to the huge blue gum (as the tree is known here,) towering up some 300 feet. The medicinal virtues of its leaves have been long known, the aboriginal inhabitants of our beautiful island knowing of and using them for various troubles. But our knowledge has never, so far as I know, been tabulated, and we labor at great inconvenience in prescribing it. The Bushmen often tell me of cures "by blue-gum leaves." One has applied the raw leaves to patches of rash; another has kept a joint affected with rheumatism enveloped in them; mothers tell of wonderful cures of diphtheria by enveloping their patients in clouds of steam from hot leaves covered with boiling water; other people, again, swear by infusions of the leaves taken in wine-laxial doses for all sorts of internal troubles. In fever cases nearly everybody hangs them about the bedroom of the patients, and in various lung troubles the leaves are burnt or smoked so that the patient inhales the smoke. We have a great variety of eucalyptus, most of which are found in the other colonies, but Tasmania is the home of the eucalyptus globulus; indeed, it is very doubtful whether it is indigenous to any other country, only stray plants occurring in Australia and our Bushmen never dream of using any other variety in medicine. What is true of the light the essential oil is seen in tiny globules scattered thickly through the leaf cells, and the most active medicinal properties appear to exist in this oil. Hitherto but little opportunity has been given to test the medicinal powers of Eucalyptus globulus, as practically none has found its way into the market. The eucalyptus oil sold as given by Martindale and others is distilled from, as Martindale puts it, "the leaves of Eucalyptus amygdalina as well as Eucalyptus globulus, and probably other species. This is quite true. A man who had worked for years in various Australian distilleries told me that he had seen but two Eucalyptus globulus trees, and they were carefully preserved to show visitors. But our people would no more think of using peppermint Eucalyptus amygdalina—for their ailments instead of blue gum than your people would use oak instead of senna leaves. The peppermint is quite unknown here as a medicine; it grows as a low shrub or stunted tree on dry, rocky hills; with thin, small leaves which are rich in its peculiar camphorous oil. But the Eucalyptus globulus luxuriates in wet ground, produces large cineraceous leaves, and is known to us the true "peppermint." It contains but one per cent. of oil, and the oil is difficult to extract, but when obtained it is very superior to that from other eucalypti. Hang a bunch of either eucalyptus, such as *E. amygdalina*, in a bedroom, and a bunch of this in another, and one soon recognizes by the smell and air of the room the difference in the two.

For some years medical men in Tasmania have been using Eucalyptus globulus in medicine with excellent results. The following occurred in my own child No. 2. For a month she lay ill with infantile remittent fever, until she was reduced to a little skeleton, which we carried on a pillow. A chart of her temperature lies before me, but is far too long to copy. The chief feature is its irregularity. One day a high morning temperature would be normal by night; on another day it would be highest by noon; another day would follow with a normal morning and mid-day temperature, to rise to 103° at night. Thus it ranged from normal to 104° all through the four months, with auricular, constipation, chills followed by sweats, etc. Every time I could think it was tried, with packings, graduated baths, temperatures, etc. Over and over again did we return to quinine, arsenic, etc., but they seemed to have no effect whatever. Searching through various materia medica, I dropped upon an aralia which seemed to fit the case. Some blue-gum leaves were soon obtained and a rough infusion made and given in teaspoonful doses. The first dose seemed to break up the fever, and with the exception of a little rise in temperature for one day a week afterwards she had no return until a year later, when she again sickened, and after other remedies had failed, blue-gum again asserted its power, and she has since had strong and robust health. Since then I have constantly used it in fever cases taking on a remittent type. In the latter stages of typhoid, when relapses are so troublesome, it does better than any drug I have yet seen, not only acting on the fever, but I believe by its antiseptic power helping to destroy the fever germs in the system. For these cases I give teaspoonful doses of an infusion of the leaves every two hours; perhaps the oil may do as well, but I do not take kindly to it in these cases. In nasal catarrh the oil seems to me to act as a true antiseptic when sniffed up the nose as vapor, or just put a few drops into the palms of the hands and snuff up strongly. It is gaining many repute here for stopping these colds. When I am coming on I carry a small bottle in my pocket and take a few good sniffs occasionally as I drive along. In the essential oil we notice a great difference in smell, taste and other characters between Eucalyptus globulus oil and other kinds. That from Eucalyptus globulus is an oil, the other is more spirituous in character, and for rubbing into rheumatic joints is far preferable. For injections Eucalyptus globulus to my mind is far the best. As previously mentioned, for fever cases like an infusion of the leaf as the purest preparation of the drug I can get, and when using the oil I like the first distillate. And rubbing a poultice hot between one's fingers is still oily feeling remains, and the first distillate of Eucalyptus globulus is very like it; this to my mind contains valuable properties which are damaged or lost in treating with potash, redistillation, etc. Other medical men here have had large experience with these eucalypti, and they tell me they always use Eucalyptus globulus when giving it for fevers. Mr. Hardy gave me a striking case of scarlet fever which he treated by putting the patient in a hot Eucalyptus globulus bath when she seemed in extremes, and with excellent results. In diphtheria it not only acts

as a germicide and antiseptic to the throat, but helps to break up the relapses of fever. I am now trying it on ringworm, leucorrhœa, etc., but my observations have not been sufficiently careful to warrant any statement of its virtues in these afflictions.

HARRY BENJFIELD, M. D.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Clandestine Conspirators.
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26, 1891.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]—There are in Los Angeles unknown parties publishing an advertising dodger which they term a newspaper, having no subscription list, and consequently circulated in the same manner as other handbills. They claim to publish under the authorization of what is called the "Los Angeles Council of Labor." At the same time no person's name appears upon the sheet as editor, proprietor, manager or otherwise. This sub rosa publication takes upon itself to attack such business houses as do not employ such labor and patronize such firms as it designates. We did not get the right to see it regularly due, until October. Permit me to thank THE TIMES for its extended comments. If the Herschel theory were more generally understood, it would greatly help Los Angeles county, and especially its agriculture. It would by saving losses and increasing crops, greatly add to its profits.

GEORGE H. PECK.

THE SAUNTERER.

I am sorry for the man who has no love in his heart for the little children. I do not mean one's little child, for I suppose most men care for their own, but children generally. They are a wonderful study to me as I saunter about and meet them everywhere, and many a wise lesson do I learn from them.

I learned a lesson of perfect trust and faith the other day which was very beautiful.

A very charming little girl, of perhaps five years, had been to church that Sabbath morning with her mother. The minister had talked to the little girls for a moment, and his words had attracted this child's attention. He had told them that God had formed man of dust, and then he told in simple words which they could understand, how he had taken the dust of the earth and made Adam, and placed him in the garden of Eden among the fruits and flowers. This little one, among others, listened very attentively and reverently. When she reached home she went out at once into the pleasant garden, and stooping down took up a little handful of dust, and kissing it, exclaimed:

"I love you, and mebbe you will be a dear little baby sometime."

"Been to see Annie Abbott?" said some one to the Saunterer Friday morning.

"Yes, I went with the crowd, out of curiosity," I answered.

"Well, what do you think of her? don't you think she is a wonder? Just a little frail thing like her, heavy and, and sitting there around as if they were a feather's weight, and, see strong men pushing her as she stands lightly on one heel, and yet not able to move her a hair's width from her position, what do you think of it?"

"I haven't studied the matter," I replied, "but I'm inclined to think that some as yet unnamed force in nature acts through her, some powerful, subtle agent that is akin to electricity has control of her. It is not physical force, it is something which we as yet know nothing about, but it is something with the advance of scientific discovery we shall sometime become familiar with and perhaps find as useful an agent as electricity." I am aware that Florence Williams said when she was lecturing in Los Angeles a few years ago on modern spiritualism. "I have come to the conclusion," said she, "after careful and honest investigation, that the phenomena of so-called spiritualism do not belong to the realm of the supernatural, but that it may be attributed to some as yet undiscovered law of nature." And that is about what I think of the feats performed by Annie Abbott. It is something which, called into operation in connection with her will power produces as effects described. I don't think the world has any name for it yet, but it will have by and by, and what is more, it will know how to use it."

You would think that a goat was something of a philosopher and knew how to utilize this unknown force sometimes from the way he occasionally behaves things. I have one after an offending tree trunk that was lying upon the ground the other day. The Billy eyed it, and surveyed it from all points of the compass and he decided that he did not like it. It was a huge affair and resembled somewhat a Medusean head. The goat may have taken it for one, for he assailed it with an energy which looked as if he meditated its annihilation, and, will you believe it, he actually pushed that stump, which was several times his size, a distance of at least a yard, before he stayed in his assault upon it. I would not have dreamed that three or four billygoats could have accomplished what he did by himself alone. I have recently concluded that these Sir Leans are of his kind, and that this "undiscovered law" he has struck upon and was illustrating to his own satisfaction.

In recent horticultural exhibitions in Europe, flowers were freely intermingled with the fruit, and this added greatly to the beauty of the display. Their more general use would be especially appropriate at our citrus fairs, as they would destroy that monotony of color so common at these exhibitions.

Mirrors of various sizes have also been freely used for decorative purposes at fruit exhibitions abroad, and it is said the effects produced are very charming, especially under the gas or electric lights.

Displays, however, should only be secondary matters, and our managers should not overlook the most important object of these exhibitions, which is to encourage the citrus fruit industry in all its branches, and thus add to the available wealth of the State.

It is stated that there is imported into the United States annually some two million dollars' worth of articles manufactured from waste citrus fruits, such as citric acid, the essential oils of orange and lemon, orange marmalades, etc., etc. It is also known that the waste or refuse fruit in the citrus-fruit groves of Southern California is now not less than a quarter of a million of dollars annually.

Yet nothing is done by our citrus fairs to encourage the utilization of this waste, by the manufacture of the articles above named, or if manufactured in Southern California, to encourage their exhibition.

The commercial value of our citrus fruits is now so thoroughly established in the markets of the United States, that all the fairs we may hold hereafter will not add 1 cent per box to this value, but we have a magnificent field for work in developing the utilization of the waste fruits of the orange orchards, and thus give new openings for the investment of capital, additional employment to labor, and add materially to the income of the fruit-grower.

To this work the money of the State should be more liberally given than the damage the inaccuracy and the damage.

The Herschel Theory Again.

EL MONTE, Feb. 23.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.]—Your issue of the 21st, in commenting on the weather probabilities according to the Herschel theory from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892, quotes Mr. Peck as predicting "More or less rain for every month in 1891, especially August, to which month he allots no less than four rain storms." The quotation should have included for August: "Were it a winter month and no blowing off-winds, it would be very rainy."

Our warm seasons are rainless, not because of want of clouds enough for rain, but for want of sufficient coolness to condense them. August will be a very cloudy month, if, being ex-

sive, they are forced, for instance, into a high, cool current, it will rain, and at such times the largeness of the rain drops, which we generally get when it does rain in the summer, indicates the great height of its fall. Again should the August clouds not be discharged in August, they may be carried over into the next and cooler month and then give rain. This was the case in September, 1890. For want of condensing form we did not get the rains then regularly due, until October. Permit me to thank THE TIMES for its extended comments. If the Herschel theory were more generally understood, it would greatly help Los Angeles county, and especially its agriculture. It would by saving losses and increasing crops, greatly add to its profits.

GEORGE H. PECK.

Correct Sister of Glasses and Lenses gives to our association Optical prescriptions carefully filled. Artificial Eyes on hand.



Correct Sister of Glasses and Lenses gives to our association Optical prescriptions carefully filled. Artificial Eyes on hand.



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MINET CLUB.
The gentlemen of the Minnet Club gave a pleasant surprise to the ladies of the club Friday evening in the shape of a "sheet and pillow case" party. The grand march was led by a tall spectre-looking youth with a red bandana handkerchief. When the ladies had been sufficiently mystified, the masks were removed, and the gay dance kept up until a late hour. Among those present were the following: Messengers O. C. Whiting, Frank Hart, W. H. Haverman and Misses May and Clara Newton; Miss Stephenson of Oakland, Misses Sada and Gertrude Johnson, Misses Blaisdell, May Newell, Leonora Smith, Lena Forrester, Clara Heffner, Jane Parsons, Myra Bryant, Jennie Bonsai, Lu Whipple, Jeanette Haverman, Maud Rose, Miss MacDougall of Pasadena, Daisy Austin, and Miss Fiora Rawson of San Pedro; Misses, O. C. White, Sparks, Johnson, Johnnie Blake, Burke, John A. Off, W. Denison Stephens, George Lawrence, Frank Forrester, Harry Greenman, Don Moore, J. C. G. F. H. Muller, Mrs. Langhans of San Francisco, G. D. Betts, Benjamin Johnson, Theodore Coulter, H. C. Venzie, Horace Hawkins, Charles Buxford and Harry Williams.

AT THE ARGYLE.

Friday evening the guests of the Argyle gave a hop to their friends in the dining-room of the hotel. Owing to the threatening weather the attendance was smaller than usual, but the seductive music of Arend's orchestra caused all who were present to enjoy themselves to the fullest measure.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. De Groot, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Adams, Mrs. and Mrs. T. S. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Newmann Judge, and Mrs. R. A. Macchali, Mrs. M. C. Winthrop, Mrs. S. Theodore, Mrs. Millie Booge, Mrs. Dr. Germain, Mrs. D. S. Thomas and Mrs. E. J. Brown, Misses E. A. Fullam, Nellie Price, Josephine Bootes and May Cook; Messrs. H. E. Carter, J. D. Fuller, B. Nichols, H. Stroos, A. W. Ellington, Stanley B. Ross, O. T. Stephens, G. Witherspoon, C. H. Miller, C. J. Uttoff and George Wright.

NOT SINCE '94.

Mrs. James Shepherd of Lathrop, who has not been in Los Angeles since the days of '94, when she passed through in a large company bound for the mines, has been visiting in the city for the past week. While here Mrs. Shepherd has been the guest of Mrs. Hollenbeck of Boyle Heights, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Foy of Pearl street. She is greatly pleased with all she has seen, though she could recognize but two landmarks—the Wolfskill residence and the church on the plaza.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Prof. Kramer will give a party at his hall, Wednesday evening next.

Mrs. Jackson of Leadville leaves for Santa Barbara, for a few weeks' visit to friends.

Col. and Mrs. Green of this city returned from their excursion to San Diego yesterday.

Wm. P. Harrison, the editor of the San Francisco Hotel Gazette, left for the North yesterday.

Mrs. John S. Hague of Menlo Park is in this city, visiting her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks.

Calvin Foy returned last Friday from San Bernardino where he spent the week with relatives and friends.

The Oxymel Club will hold its regular meeting tomorrow evening if the weather permits. Subject, "The Myth of Cupid and Psyche."

Will Schilling, one of the old-time musicians of this city, returned for a brief visit to relatives and friends after an extended absence.

J. Leo Park of Pomona returned home yesterday evening. Mr. Park is the gentlemanly president of the new N. S. G. W. parlor of that city.

Miss Lizzie Meyer, who has been storm-bound since Saturday last at San Diego, returned yesterday morning. She came by the steamer Corona.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Van Wyck, who have had an enjoyable visit at San Bernardino last week, will today return to their home in San Francisco.

Capt. F. J. Cressey and family have returned home after an absence of some months in San Francisco, and are again living at their former home, No. 50 West Ninth street.

Miss Ida Sythe and Miss M. McDowell of San Francisco, who have been the guests of Misses Jennie and Amelia Carson the last week in Dominguez, returned to the city yesterday.

The many friends of Miss Frankie Alexander of Phoenix, Ariz., will be pleased to hear of her convalescence. Miss Alexander is the guest of Mrs. Del Amo on Hill street, and will leave for home shortly.

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WE DID IT.

We have strayed for rain—a good people—and have overdone the job. What is the way that the sky was weeping With a universal sob?

And it's moaning infested the darkness, And the clouds that obscured the day Were draped like funeral banners Over the world's highway.

Perhaps the unaccustomed character Of the parties appear not here. Has caused a pitying providence To give more attentive ear.

For the prayers of the righteous are mighty, And ever the lauds take wing. Who's editor gets on his marrow-bones There is something sure to break.

CHAS. A. GARDNER.

A Fall of Manna.

(Exclamations.)

Last August there was a fall of manna in Asia Minor, which was baked for bread after the manner of the biblical tradition. It has been examined by Frenchmen of science and identified as lichen of the family *Umbelliferaceae*.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

MONTEZUMA.

I have two very interesting photographs, of which I would like to tell you boys and girls something. They are the photographs of a civilized Apache Indian, whose Indian name was Massage, but who is now called Charles Montezuma.

When he was a mild little savage, about five or six years old, he was captured by some Pomo Indians, who were at that time at war with the tribe to which he belonged, and he was carried off by them far away from his own people.

He would not have made a very pleasant playfellow at that time, for he was as untamed as a wild deer, and could not speak a word of English. He had a long black hair which fell down on either side of his face, and he had no clothes, such as white boy wear. Indeed, in the summer time he did not wear any clothes at all, but just ran about as naked as the dogs with which he played, and on summer nights his bed was often of dry leaves, or the wild green grass which grew thick upon the plain. The moon was his only candle, and the big, wide world the summer chamber in which he slept, and all the lullaby that ever his baby ears heard was that sung by the birds and the running streams. Here is a picture of him when he was about five or six years old.

ART AND ARTISTS.

It is worth much to us to occasionally get a glimpse of the works of the great masters of art. Such glimpses are somewhat to us like the wonderfulness of an apocalyptic vision. What does the blind man know of the brilliancy of the sunlight, or the grandeur of mighty Alpine heights, or what do we know of the divinity of art, or its power of expression, if we have never looked upon any of its great masterpieces?

Correctness of outline, harmony of color, or clear and faultless perspective, do not of themselves form all the essentials of a truly great painting. To be such, a picture must likewise embody sentiment, and it must be realistic as well as poetical. We must find in it the soul of the artist and the soul of his subject. A truly great painting holds all the power of living thought to move us. It impresses and lifts us up, and thrills us like the melody of divinest song, or the loftiest flights of the poet's fancy.

The great painting of Makofsky, entitled "A Russian Wedding Feast," which is now on exhibition at Sanborn & Vail's, is a masterpiece which we doubt could be excelled by the hand of any artist. It seems strange, wonderful, that by the use of mere pigments such results could be attained as are seen in this picture; that each individual figure could be made to stand out from the canvas like a thing of life; that the humor of jester and clown apart to the eye, and the like-life glow and velvet texture of human flesh be seen in every face. What a play of emotions is portrayed. What a story of romance, of gaiety and pleasure! It is real life, with the veil of the centuries lifted that we may look upon it. A writer in Harper's Bazaar says:

"Considered simply as a work of art, it is of interest as a vital reminiscence of the Russia of 200 years ago; the 'Wedding Feast' has many distinct points of excellence. In power of realization the author shows himself member of the most advanced school; even so, he could not have given more attention to the production of the gorgeous goblets of gold, the great dishes of silver, and the headresses of the women, elaborately embroidered in precious stones; but, like Jerome himself, the painter displays the gift of the constructive imagination, and has warmed and wedged all the separate incidents of the scene into a glowing whole. As a draughtsman he is thoroughly accomplished in all the devices of the Academy; as a student of Russian history he is ambitious and enthusiastic; as a dealer in sentiment he is without extravagance or conventionalism. His 'Wedding Feast' is a truly faultless and masterly delineation of detail; it is a sweet and mischievous poem, or, rather, one might say, a fragrant breath across the centuries from an epic in which romance was still chivalric."

Will Schilling, one of the old-time musicians of this city, returned for a brief visit to relatives and friends after an extended absence.

J. Leo Park of Pomona returned home yesterday evening. Mr. Park is the gentlemanly president of the new N. S. G. W. parlor of that city.

Miss Lizzie Meyer, who has been storm-bound since Saturday last at San Diego, returned yesterday morning. She came by the steamer Corona.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Van Wyck, who have had an enjoyable visit at San Bernardino last week, will today return to their home in San Francisco.

Capt. F. J. Cressey and family have returned home after an absence of some months in San Francisco, and are again living at their former home, No. 50 West Ninth street.

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boys and girls in our High School, and his conversation showed him to be possessed of an acute and intelligent mind.

He was also a gentlemanly boy, and his manners were very pleasing. His complexion was no darker than that of a Spaniard or Greek, and his cheeks were rosy with health. He does not look like an Indian, for he has not the high cheek bones that most of the

Montezumas is the first Apache Indian that ever became civilized. The Apaches, you know, are wild, blood-thirsty and cruel savages. They are not easily tamed. But civilization has done wonders for Montezuma, and his friends are very proud of him and they say if he could be educated and become a noble and intelligent man, there is no reason why other Indian boys could not.

I think if one could only put all the Indian children into good schools and have them taught with the blood-thirsty ways of the old Indians, we should have no more trouble with them, and it would be good citizens, living in pretty little towns, cultivating the soil and busy with all the arts of civilization. I hope we shall all live to see that day.

Here is a nice letter from a little friend:

ALHAMBRA (Cal.), Feb. 23, 1891.—
My Dear Mrs. Otis: While I was reading the boys and girls' page in THE TIMES yesterday, the thought came to me, why not I write a short letter to you? I am only 10 years old, so you can't expect much of me. I have never been to school only one month, for it is too far to school from my home in the country, so I have to content myself with little teacher, and mamma has time to assist me. I have a little sister 5 years old. We have pets which we prize highly, especially our two dogs. Polux, my Scotch collie, is a beautiful glossy black, with a white chest and brown feet. He is so intelligent, and good to mind us. Sister's little "Rex" is a Cocker spaniel with brown curly hair. We can't refuse him in doors, for he is so playful and kind; and you ought to see Polux and Rex run rabbits. I don't know as they ever caught any, but their will is good in the chase. And the cats, some are playful, the others are tame, especially Rex, who spends most of his time sitting near my kitchen door, waiting for more than his share of food. He stands up bravely and makes Rex very angry at times, when he gives him a sharp box on the ears. I have so much that I would like to write you, but I fear that should I write more, my letter would be too long, so I will close.

Your Little Friend,

LULU K. FELT.

LYNWOOD, Feb. 22, 1891.
Dear Mrs. Otis:—I see so many nice letters in THE TIMES from the girls and boys I thought I would write you, and hope you will have my letter in THE TIMES if there is room.

I live at Lynwood Station, eight miles from Los Angeles. I am 12 years old, and I feel very proud on my birthday, for it is the birthday of George Washington, and he was a great and good man. I like to read about him. I have an aunt in San Francisco and her birthday is the same day as mine. We take THE TIMES and always read the letters. I think they are very nice. If you ever come to Lynwood, come and see me. The train stops at the paper mill twice a day.

Now I will tell you about my pets. I have two turtle doves, call them Prince and Cinderella. Cinderella sits at the fireplaces, and Prince sits on the roof. They are the prettiest birds I ever saw. That's the reason why I call her Cinderella.

She comes to the table every meal time for some bread crumbs, and sits on our heads and sits. It is very tame. Prince is not so gentle and tame. I have a canary I call Roxie, and a California linnet I call Sullivan, because he wants to fight all the time and is cross but very pretty. I forgot to tell you that I have a lovely doll. Mamma got it for my 11th birthday. Her name is Ruby Elaine. Mamma was sick this birthday and could not go up town to get me a present. My brother Robbie has a few pets. He is 18 years old. He has a horse he calls Spot, and a pony he calls Queen; a dog he calls Spot, and Polly, his dog. Don't you think we have nice pets? Have your children so many pets? I hope they love them as my brother and I love ours. I have written you a long letter, but I hope it is not too long for you to find room in THE TIMES. Please excuse mistakes, with love from our new friend,

Yours little new friend,

VIOLETTA STONE.

Well, this little friend of mine has a great many pets and she must be a princess. I think it a very happy thing to live in a country where there is a abundance room for pets of all kinds.

I think you will like to read my letter to come and see you. It would give me great pleasure to do so, and I hope if you come to town you will call and see me at THE TIMES office, where I have a pleasant room, and where I am always glad to see my little friends. I shall hope you will write me again. I should like to have our column filled with letters from our boys and girls.

And here is still another letter from another of my girls, and with it she sends me a poem which she has written, and which I think a very good one for such a little girl to write.

LODGINGES, Feb. 22, 1891.

Dear Mrs. Otis:—I have received many letters in "Our Boys and Girls" column, and thought I should like to lengthen my 10th birthday was in November. I am in the 5th grade of the Seventeenth-street school.

The "Story About Words" interested me very much. I am very fond of reading and of music lessons too. I have taken two of "Mendelssohn's Songs without Words" lately, and think them very beautiful.

Sometimes I write little verses, and instead of writing a long letter, I thought I would enclose some.

THE BROOK.

The singing brook, the running past, No long stout legs could run so fast; I've tried, and tried, and tried in vain, And had to stop in breath to gain.

Dear brooklet tell me why you run So fast from dawn to set of sun;

If I were you I'd stop and stay on my way.

Your friend, CLARA WALTON.

Have you ever thought what a lovely thing a little brook is, children? It generally has its beginning in some quiet, shady spot, where ferns and wild flowers grow, and where we should think it would love to stay, but it has a work to do in the world, to moisten the dry earth and to help fill the great sea, and so runs rippling and babbling on its way, its face always bright, reflecting the sunbeams of the sky. And the little birds love to come and dip their beaks in it, and the butterflies flutter above it, and the sun peeps into it to see its face, and the world is fairer and gladder for its presence.

E. A. O.

Pure Wines.

H. J. Woolcott, 124 and 126 North Spring street, delivers two cases California Wines, consisting of an assortment of 24 bottles, to any part of the United States for \$25.

DRINKS.